The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4078. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Official Dispatches from the War Department.

HOOD TRYING TO ESCAPE.

SHERMAN PRESSING HIM CLOSELY.

The Rebel Army Will Not Fight.

Hood Retreats Toward the Coosa River.

Gen. Slocum in Possession of Atlanta.

Plenty of Provisions and Forage There.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 18, 1864.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

The following dispatch has been received:

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1864—3 P. M.

Hood's main force was about Lafayette last night, and Sherman at Ship's Gap.

The report of yesterday that Hood was approaching Carpenter's Ferry was a mistake. He had not crossed Lookout Mountain last night.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Maj.-Gen.

Another official dispatch, dated at Chattanooga, is as follows:

I left Gen. Sherman at Ship Gap, in Taylor's Ridge, at dark last night. The General and army are all right and in the best of spirits. Hood won't fight, though offered repeatedly. His dreadful repulse at Allatoona has made him very cautious.

Gen. Slocum is all right at Atlanta, with plenty of provisions and forage.

Hood's raid has produced no military result as yet.

If he wants to invade Tennessee as he has promised his men, he will lose by desertion twice as many as he has captured.

The losses in men thus far, have been in our favor.

Hood demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if surrendered, the white officers and men would be paroled in a few days, but that if the post was carried by assault "no prisoners would be taken."

Rome is all right. C. A. DANA,

Acting Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18, 1864, 9 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix, New-York:

The subjoined dispatches have reached the Department this afternoon:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., 4 P. M., Monday, Oct. 17, 1864.

The following dispatch has been received from Gen. SHERMAN:

SHIP'S GAP, 5 P. M., Sunday, Oct. 16, 1864.

We took Ship's Gap to-day, capturing a part of the Twenty-fourth North Carolina. Two corps are represented to be at Lafayette, and one went south from Villanova Plain. They obstructed Snake Creek Pass to delay our trains; but by to-morrow I can move in any direction.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj.-Gen.

Deserters from Hood's army report his force at 30,000. The strength of his cavalry is not known There is no additional news from the Tennessee River except that Roddy's forces moved from Tuscumbia yesterday.

G. H. THOMAS, Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, Oct. 17—10 P. M.

The rear of Hood's army left Lafayette, going south, at daylight this morning.

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Major-General.

The country south and southwest of Lafayette, is exceedingly difficult for an inferior army, vigorously pursued, consisting of narrow valleys parallel to the ranges of Taylor's Ridge and Lookout Mountain, broken by tough hills, and destitute of food for men or beast, until you reach the Coosa River, a distance equal to three days forced marches.

C. A. DANA,

Acting Secretary of War.

DETAILS VIA NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

HOOD'S army has destroyed the railroad for twenty-three miles, between Tunnel Hill and Resaca, also between Big Shanty and Allatoona.

The rebel Commander demanded the surrender of Resaca, threatening the garrison with death if his command was not complied with. Col. WEAVER, of the Eighth Ohio, commanding the post, refused to surrender. After some brisk skirmishing, the rebel force withdrew.

The enemy advanced upon Dalton, which was surrendered without a shot by Col. JOHNSON, of the Forty-fourth United States Colored Infantry, who could have easily held the town, if so disposed.

Tunnel Hill was unmolested. The cars and building at that station were destroyed.

From that point Hood went southward on the road, and was confronted by the Fourth Corps, under Gen. STANLEY, at Snake Creek Gap. Severe fighting ensued. The result is not obtainable.

BEAUREGARD is reported to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Mississippi, Hood being only the Commander of this department.

SHERMAN is watching every move of his antagonist, and important operations may be expected soon from that quarter.

A dispatch this morning reports Hood at Somerville. No reinforcements have reached him, and his militia have nearly all deserted him. Prominent military men believe that the rebel movement will result disastrously to them. Some rebel force is reported at Cedar Hill, near Springfield, Tenn., under HOLMES. The guerrillas have opened a recruiting camp there.

The river has raised two feet on the Harpeth shoals, but is now falling.

Movements of Gens. Sherman and Hood—A Battle Cannot Long be Delayed.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The *Commercial*, of this city, has a special dispatch from Nashville, which says:

"GEN. HOOD was at Ship's GAP, three miles east of Lafayette, on the 16th instant. Gen. SHERMAN was close on him. A battle cannot long be delayed."

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley—Guerrilla Skirmishing—Arrival of Captured Guns—The Manassas Gap Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The *Bulletin* says: "A gentleman who left Winchester last Saturday, reports that there was a good deal of skirmishing with guerrillas in the valley, but nothing serious had occurred, and the supply trains were moving regularly with strong escorts.

On Friday last our pickets at Martinsburgh were driven in by a guerrilla force.

Eleven guns, captured from the rebels by SHERIDAN, had arrived at Winchester, and on Friday two more came in. They were formerly United States guns, and were probably obtained at the seizure of our arsenals, forts, &c., by the rebels.

SHERIDAN was sending in large droves of captured oxen, sheep, &c. The destruction of mills, barns, &c., was going on, so that the rebels will no longer be able to maintain themselves in the valley.

A considerable force of our troops had been sent to Front Royal to guard the railroad, which is to be opened to Manassas Junction, so as to secure communication with Alexandria. The repairs of the road have already been completed to Rectortown.

FROM CITY POINT.

A Reconnoissance—Capture of Guerrillas—Spirit of the People—Deaths in the Hospitals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Saturday, Oct. 15, 1864.

Rumors have reached us of another brisk engagement between the enemy and the Tenth Corps, with the usual repulse of the former; but, as your correspondent with the Army of the James is keeping a sharp lookout upon all matters on his "beat," it is superfluous for me to intrude my version.

A spirited little reconnoissance has just taken place, noticeable not so much for any magnitude of results as for the coolness, audacity and celerity of the whole movement. It had been noticed, for a short time past, that the rebels to the south of our lines were getting somewhat troublesome; unable to do anything to excite apprehension, but teazing us in the way of cutting our telegraph lines, &c. Gen. GRANT desermined to put a stop to their amusement, by showing the guerrillas and bushwhackers round about that he has his eye upon them.

On Wednesday morning, the 12th, at 3|A. M., Capt. J. W. MASON, of the Fifth United States Cavalry, accompanied by Lieuts. W. H. CHURCHILL and J. H. KANE, of the same regiment, with Lieut. E. V. ANDRUSS, of the Ordnance Department, and fifty men, left City Point for Fort Powhatan. They arrived at the latter place at early dawn; started again at 5 A. M, for Cabin Point, which they reached at 8 A. M.; then proceeded to Spring Grove, where they arrived at about 10 A. M., a distance altogether of thirty-two miles.

Here the column divided, one party, under Lieut. KANE, accompanied by Lieut. ANDRUSS, going by way of Old Court-house, while the other, under Capt. MASON, proceeded by telegraph road toward Swan Point. On the way to the Court-house, Lieut. KANE's party arrested three guerrillas, and took one horse and a mule. Both parties met near Swan Point. Here they were informed by some negroes that three guerrillas were ahead, on the way to Surrey Court-house. Capt. MASON detailed Sergeant BUCKLEY and six men to intercept them there. In the meantime Lieut. KANE made a detour by another road leading from Swan Point to Surrey Court-house, and captured three guerrillas and one horse. Sergeant BUCKLEY came up with the guerrillas at Surrey Court-house, where a brisk little fight took place among the few houses there, ending in driving the rebels, killing Capt. CLEMENS, of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, and wounding another man.

Fearing that the small party might be surrounded for the rebel scouts are so active that the movement of our men had already flown ahead of them through the country. Sergeant BUCKLEY thought it best to rejoin his companions, and the whole party returned. They arrived at City Point at 3 P. M. yesterday, the 14th, after having ridden 80 miles, far into the rebel territory, captured and brought in seven guerrillas, four horses and two mules, killed one man and wounded another. Had they been in larger numbers they would have done more; but this little raid will have the effect of teaching some of the "detailed" men of JEFF. DAVIS' army—ostensibly farmers and non-combatants, but in reality scouts and bushwhackers—that our army is about,

Our officers say that they found the bitterest feeling prevailing wherever they went, although, on one or two occasions, the people spoke with politeness. To the question: "Are you a Unionist?" a proud and emphatic "No," would be returned; and when asked: "Will you take the oath of allegiance?" the reply was invariably, "No, never." Nothing can convince them that the rebel army will ever be defeated in Virginia.

I send you a comptete list of the deaths which have occurred in the Depot Field Hospital, Army of the Potomac, during the month of September; deaths, be it remembered, resulting from *all* causes, by which you will be able to note the wonderfully small amount of mortality among our troops, especially in the Cavalry Department.

In gathering the necessary information I had occasion to visit, for the first time, the beautiful hospital in this neighborhood belonging to the cavalry corps, and under the care of Dr. S. B. W. MITCHELL, of the Eighth Pennsylvania Cavalry, Surgeon in charge; the Superintendents of burials being effected by Rev. JOHN F. MINES, Port Chaplain of the cavalry corps. This hospital—a perfect little gem in its way—is most beautifully located on a rising ground overlooking the Appomattox, with the land sloping in every direction, so as to form perfect natural draining. The tents, instead of being ranged in regular streets, as usual, are clustered in detached masses of three tents each, and placed *en echelon*, so as to allow the air to circulate among them from all points of the compass. Nothing can exceed the order, cleanliness and charming quietude which I found reigning at this pretty spot, with its peaceful cemetery of honored graves sleeping calmly at its base, and recalling vividly to mind SHELLEY's rapturous apostrophe to the English burial ground at Rome.

Dr. MITCHELL kindly afforded me some statistical information which may prove as interesting to your readers as it did to myself. During the first year's organization of this cavalry corps hospital, (which took place under him by Gen. PLEASANTON's order,) and ending July 31, 1864, of the whole number of sick and wounded received during the year there were returned to duty 31½ per cent, sent North to General Hospital 51 per cent, died, *two per cent!*—remaining, only 13 per cent. Considering that during that period some 7,000 or 8,000 men have passed under the care of Dr. MITCHELL and about 37 Assistant Surgeons, at 17 different stations, from Warrentown Junction to this place. This is certainly a most wonderful and satisfactory exhibit. Only two men dead out of every hundred, and that including not only diseases but cases of wounded brought for treatment from the battle-field! It certainly speaks volumes either for the careful treatment of our medical officers, or the iron constitution of our men, or, perhaps, for both.

But, apart from the admirable care so observable everywhere among the patients, I was no less struck by the scrupulous exactness with which our hospital books are kept. Not a man dies but his name, age, time and place of death and burial, the nature of his disease, are all as scrupulously noted down for reference as the pages of a commercial directory? Even what little effects he left behind him are recorded, to the minutest item. Here is one instance, culled at random from the pages of the hospital record here:

FREDERICK BROWN,

Private Co. D, First Massachusetts Cavalry, admitted Sept. 21, sick from field. Complaint, chronic diarrhœa; died Sept. 23, 1864.

EFFECTS.

One silver watch, No. 53,073; one gold chain; one gold ring; one pair boots; one cap; one shirt; one pair of drawers.

By the way, while on this subject, it may be well to tell anxious inquirers at home, that in sending letters respecting their friends in the army they should be sure and give the addresses distinctly, stating the corps, the regiment, and, if possible, even the company. Where hundreds of thousands of names are in question, people have not the remotest idea of the unnecessary trouble they give the willing authorities of our hospitals and sister benevolent institutions by neglecting this simple precaution.

We had quite a nice little entertainment last evening, at the new "Mottby House," which might be looked upon as a sort of house-warming. A spontaneous concert was got up, the only performers being three privates here: SAMUEL DE VERE, of the Ninth New-York Militia, and JAMES G. NASH and WM. H. DAVIDSON, both of the Fifteenth New-York Engineers. DE VERE is Gen. GRANT's coachman, and so consummate a performer on the banjo is he that the General, two or three times a week, gets him to leave his six horses for a while to come and charm him with the strains of music. I am not exaggerating when I say that in the hands of this private soldier, as I heard him play last evening, the banjo was made an instrument for conveying sweet and refined musde, such as I never before thought it capable of, from anything I had ever heard in public, while his execution was as brilliant as any to be found among the best band of minstrels. His singing was equally beautiful and effective. As I sat listening to the performances of these three private soldiers, I could not help thinking what a comment they formed upon the character of the component parts of our armies. No wonder we heard the boast that American "bayonets think," when the rank and file is made up of such stuff; of men capable of doing and making anything—from a pin to an anchor, from a girl's thimble to a gunboat, from knocking Richmond about JEFF's ears with cannon balls, to improvising a concert or writing an epic poem. Several officers were present on the occasion, among whom I noticed Capt. SCOVILLE, Lieut. PERNICE, Col. SKINNER, and others.

The weather continues most lovely, and this, taken in connection with the good news you have just sent us from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana, keeps everything and everybody bright and hopeful.

J. R. HAMILTON.

DEATHS IN THE DEDOT FIELD HOSPITAL, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, AT CITY POINT, VA., FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.

Ninth Corps.

G. W. Carpenter, Co. D, 24th New-York Cavalry, heart disease, Sept. 2.
Riley Pettie, Co. B, 2d New-York M. Rifles, Sept. 2.
James J. Morse, Co. L, 14th New-York Heavy Artillery, diarrhœa, Sept. 5.
Lewis Weaver, Co. F, 2d New-York M. Rifles, heart disease, Sept. 6.
Wm. W. Snyder, Co. A, 50th Pennsylvania, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 6.
Ed. H. Murphy, 27th N. Y, Battery. Sept. 6.
Gardiner Gordon, Co. B, 7th Wis., diarr. Sept. 8.
Joseph Cronk, Co. E, 109th N.Y., diarrhœa, Sept. 11.
E. M. Scott, Co. H, 17th Michigan, Sept. 11.
Palmer R. Avery, Co. G, 179th New-York, diptheria, Sept. 12.
John Vacht, Co. D, 2d Penn. L. A. Sept. 13.
Theodore Johnson, Co. D, 109th N.Y. Sept. 15.
John Clarson, Co. D, 51st N. Y., Sept. 15.
Joseph Hascall, Co. F, 58th N. Y., Sept. 15.
George Gregg, Co. I, 2d N.Y. M. R., Sept 15.
Fitzhugh Cross, Co. C, 24th New-York Cavalry, inflammation of the bowels, Sept. 16.
George Averill, Co. K, 109th N. Y., Sept. 16.
Willard Hill, Co. I, 38th Wisconsin, Sept. 17.
John Ortell, Co. H, 46th N. Y., chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 23.
Wm. H. Cook, Co. I, 37th Wisconsin, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.

Second Corps.

Eli J. Wright, Co. A, 5th Mich., injuries, Sept. 2.
F. Grenenger, Co. A., 73d New-York, Sept. 2.
Geo. W. Grant, Co. H, 1st Mass. H. A., consumption, Sept. 8.
Geo. W. Lake, Co. E, 26th Mich., wounds, Sept 8.
Lewis Brandt, Co. A, 7th N. Y., diarrhœa, Sept. 9.
Edwin W. Ball, Co. L, 1st Mass H. A., diarrhœa, Sept. 11.
Patrick Donovan, Co. D, 2d N. Y. H. A., Sept. 12.
John H. Brown, 3d Vermont Battery, Sept. 15.
Andrew D. Hall, Co. I, 1st Me. H. A., Sept. 17.
Edward Green, Co. B, 8th N. Y. H. A., Sept. 17.
Eugent Newbert, Co. A, 164th N. Y. Vol., Sept. 18.
Wm. A. Austin, Co. L, 2d N. Y. H. A., typhoid fever, Sept. 19.
Andrew Longfield, Co. L, 8th N. Y. H. A., paralysis, Sept. 20.
Wm. Finnigan, Co. F, 11th Mass., remittent fever Sept. 20.
Nathan Hignett, Co. E, 1st Del., wounds, Sept. 21
John Albus, Co. D, 7th Va., chronic diarrhœa Sept. 24.
John Fidmarsh, Co. A, 1st N. H. H. A., remittent fever, Sept. 25.
Wm. A. Hood, citizen, Sept. 25.
David Whitmayer, Co. C., 116th Penn., chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.
David McMann, Co. H, 19th Me., remittent fever, Sept. 28.
Daniel Broom, Co. H, 120th N. Y., heart disease, Sept. 29.
Patrick Jones, 5th U. S. Battery, dysentery, Sept. 30.
James Lawless, Co. B, 2d N. Y. H. A., chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 30.

Fifth Corps.

Ludwick Rieser, Band, 10th U. S., Sept. 5.
A. Shenberger, Co. H., 187th Pennsylvania, Sept. 5.
Eugene Orr, Co. E, 1st New-York H. A., Sept. 8.
Wm. B. Comly, Co., E 8th Md., typhoid fever, Sept. 9.
Milo T. Buckingham Co E, 1st N. Y. H. A typhoid fever, , Sept. 10
H. Schubze, Co. G, 8th Maryland, typhoid fever, Sept, 11.
James A. Burch, Co. A, 94th New-York, typhoid fever, Sept. 13.
Joseph Tait, Co. B, 1st New-York H. A., typhoid fever, Sept. 15.
Joseph Yorke, Co. H, 17th U. S., diphtheria, Sept. 16.
Sergt. Patrick Bradley, Co. C, 16th Mich., wounds, Sept. 17.
George E. Wines, Co. H, 56th Penn., wounds, Sept. 17.
E. H. Bancroft, Co. B, 16th Mich. S. S. chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 18.
Samuel Beavers, 107th Penn., dysentery, Sept. 21.
James D. Fisher, Co. H, 83d Penn., dysentery, Sept. 20.

LIST OF DEATHS IN CAVALRY CORPS HOSPITAL, A. P., DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1864.

Thomas Tulley, Co. A, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, gun shot wound, head, Sept. 3.
John S. Fullerton, Co. M, 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, gun shot wound, head, Sept. 5.
Michael D. Bosard, Co. L, 2nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, inflammation of the bowels. Sept. 6.
David Way, Co. K, 6th Michigan Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 6.
Benj. F. Hibbs, Sergt. Co. H, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, gun shot fracture, left leg.
James E. Rood, Co. A, 1st New-York Dragoons, typho malarial fever, Sept. 10.
Morris F. Nangle, Co. F, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, gun shot fracture, right knee, Sept. 11th.
Alien L. West, Co. G, 1st New-Jersey Cavalry, diarrhœa. Sept. 15.
Daniel M. Tibbetts, Co. D. 1st Delaware Cavalry, apoplexy, Sept. 15.
Jeremiah H. Philips, 1st Lieut. Co. I, 6th Ohio Cavalry, acute dysentery, Sept. 19.
John D. Hance, Co. K, 3rd New-York Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 19.
George Campbell, Co. E, 6th Ohio Cavalry, typho malarial fever, Sept. 19.
Thomas Myers, Co. D, 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, typho malarial fever, Sept. 19.
Frederick Brown, Co. D, 1st Massachusetts, Cavalry, chronic dysentery, Sept. 22.
Henry H. Cox, Co. A, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, debility from miasmatic disease, Sept. 3.
Liberty B. Spalding, Co. D, 1st Maine Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 26.
George Hart, Co. A, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 26.
Jacob Coup, Co. K. 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 26.
Aaron Blair, Co. B. 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.
Jacob Stotzel, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry, chrohic diarrhœa, Sept. 27.
Peter Seigle, Co. J. 2d Pennsylvania Cavalry, typho malarial fever, Sept. 28.
Adam Frenchman, Co. A, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, chronic diarrhœa, Sept. 29.

Arrivals from Gen. Grant's Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

A large number of officers and soldiers came up in the mail-boat from City Point, to-day. She reports nothing of importance, excepting reports of occasional skirmishing and firing heard in that vicinity.

FROM FLORIDA.

Gen. Asboth's Expedition—The General's Wound.

The following is an extract from a private letter dated Barranca, Fla., Oct. 5, 1864:

"Gen. ASBOTH, who was so seriously wounded at Marianna, Fla., was taken yesterday noon from his immovable position to a more comforable one. His arm, with the double fracture, was placed in an angular splint, and the other wound was properly examined and dressed.

The General, though he took chloroform, was yet fully conscious, and conversed fluently and in a joking manner with those around him, evidently not suffering much pain under the operation. Among the medical officers in attendance was Dr. PALMER, the Fleet Surgeon, Navy Surgeon TURNER, rebel Admiral BUCHANAN's Fleet Surgeon CONRAD and others.

Dr. PALMER is confident that the arm can be saved and the General soon brought again into the saddle. The General himself is in the best of spirits, continuing to attend to his official duties, and resorting at times to the diversions of the chess board, which he plays with equal fondness and skill."

From Newbern—No Abatement of the Yellow Fever.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

HATTERAS, N. C., Oct. 16—5 P. M.

I have only time to write you a line per steamer *Hays*, from Hatteras, where I have just arrived from Newbern. There is no abatement in the fever, or in the number of deaths, only through the scarcity of the population, nor are there signs of frost, which is the only hope for the remaining few. Many a distressed family is to be found in Newbern this day. Would to heaven that the sympathetic heart of the North, could but realize our condition. Beauford, Moorehead City, Washington, and many other places, are suffering. More anon. DIDO.

DEATH OF GEN. BIRNEY.

A Gallant Officer Gone—His Death from Fever—Sudden and Unexpected.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Major-Gen. D. B. BIRNEY died in this city this evening of fever. He arrived here on the 11th in very poor health, and has been gradually sinking ever since.

From Fort Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Monday, Oct. 17.

The mailboat has not arrived from City Point. Gen. BUTLER arrived this morning from the front. All was quiet at the latest advices.

DEATHS IN HAMPTON HOSPITAL.

Isaac Cook, 4th U S Colored.	M M Maurey, 1st N Y M R.
John Mench, 58th Penn.	J Snyder, 6th U S Colored.
Wm Hamilton (rebel.)	C H Augustus, 6th U S Col'd
Tim Cain, 96th New-York.	G Hardy, 13th N H.
Thos Lessett, 2d Penn.	J T Church, 16th N Y.
Chas Page, 2d N H.	Jas Turner, 118th N Y.
Jas Queor, 142d New-York.	L Ding, 1st N Y M R.

The British Province Confederation.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Conference hold two sittings daily. The discussion continues on the constitution of the Upper House.

An English company has made favorable offers to the Governments of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick to construct a railroad uniting St. John and Halifax, forming a part of the inter-colonial railroad.

The War in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

PRICE'S headquarters are reported to be at Lexington. Gen. CURTIS drove the rebels out of Independence on Sunday, and his advance at last accounts was 15 miles this side.

A duel was fought on Monday morning, between Maj. GREER and Capt. HANSEN, of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, in which the latter was severely, and the former slightly, wounded. The affair is universally condemned by army officers.

Maryland Politics.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

The Uconditional Union State Convention met here to-day to make nominations under the new Constitution. The following ticket was presented: For Governor, Hon. THOMAS H. SWANN; Lieut.-Governor, Dr. C. C. COX; Attorney-General, ALEXANDER RANDALL; Court of Appeals, Judge WEISEL. The convention was largely attended.

Pennsylvania Election.

TONAWANDA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Bradford County (official)—MERCUR, Union, 5,312; PIOLLET, Democrat, 2,595. Union majority, 3,717—a Union loss, as compared with CURTIN's vote, of 1,151.

MERCUR's majority in the district will be between 300 and 400.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Nineteenth District—Cameron County, (official)—Union majority, 73; a Union loss of 29 as compared with CURTIN's vote.

Fourteenth District—Snyder County, (official)—Union majority, 165; a Democratic gain of 262.

The official votes of Wyoming, York and Adams Counties are not in.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 18.

No home vote will be sent here, officially, until the soldiers' vote is counted.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

Tenth District.—Lebanon County—Official; Union majority, 716; Union loss, 299.

Sixteenth District.—Fulton County—Official Democratic majority, 290; Democratic gain, 20.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Oct. 17.

The best and most reliable authorities here figure up a Union majority of three hundred on the home vote in Pennsylvania. Close work that! The State has undoubtedly gone Union in every possible way. The National Union party will have a majority on the home vote; they will have at least twenty thousand on the army vote; they will have sixteen Congressmen certain, out of twenty-four, a gain of four; they will have a majority of six or seven in the State Senate, a gain of five or six, and they will have a majority of twenty-five or twenty-six in the House of Representatives, being a gain of eighteen or nineteen. On joint ballot in the Legislature, the Unionists will have at least twenty-nine majority.

Following is a correct list of Congressmen elected in Pennsylvania last Tuesday. Thayer and Barker are "out of the woods," they have both received quite a respectable majority, with the aid of the soldier vote; not, so, however, with Ketchum, who still lacks ninety-nine votes of making the election; subsequent additional army returns may elect him; this seems so probable, indeed, that I have inserted his name in the list among the gains.

Myer Strouse will be run pretty hard on the soldier's vote, but it is almost too much to hope for his defeat.

Coffroth's majority will also be run down by the soldiers, but it is scarcely possible to defeat him. The same may also be said of John L. Dawson.

First District—Samuel J. Randall, Democrat.
Second District—Charles O'Neill, Union.
Third District—Leonard Rivers, Union.
Fourth District—Wm. D. Kelley, Union.
Fifth District—M. Russell Thayer, Union.
Sixth District—B. Markley Boyer, Democrat.
Seventh District—John M. Broomall, Union.
Eighth District—Sydenham E. Ancona, Democrat.
Ninth District—Thaddeus Stevens, Union.
Tenth District—Myer Strouse, Democrat.
Eleventh District—Philip Johnson, Democrat.
Twelfth District—W. W. Ketchum, Union.
Thirteenth District—Ulysses Murcur, Union.
Fourteenth District—George F. Miller, Union.
Fifteenth District—A. J. Glossbrenner, Dem.
Sixteenth District—A. H. Coffroth, Dem.
Seventeenth District—Abraham A. Barker, Union.
Eighteenth District—Stephen F. Wilson, Union.
Nineteenth District—Glenni W. Scofield, Union.
Twentieth District—C. V. Culver, Union.
Twenty-first District—John L. Dawson, Dem.
Twenty-second District—James K. Moorhead, Union.
Twenty-third District—Thomas Williams, Union.
Twenty-fourth District—George V. Lawrence, Union.

RECAPITULATION.—National Union, 16; Democratic, 8. A Union gain of 4.

The Senate stands as follows:

Union Senators, 20; Democratic, 13. Union majority, 7. Gain, 6.

The House stands:

National Union members, 63; Democrats, 37. Union majority, 26.

Union majority on joint ballot, 33.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

State of Parties in Mexico—Freedom of the Press—Banditti in Cuba, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1864.

After the late stirring events and struggle in Northern Mexico, attention reverts and is almost concentrated on the State of Oajaca, which still holds aloft the banner of freedom and nationality. "torn, but flying." There, under the leadership of PORFIRIO DIAZ, the bold mountaineers keep the French at bay and proclaim their preference for JUAREZ. Their enemies, unable to penetrate into their homes, blame the excessive rains as the cause, but showed their sense of the energetic resistance they found, by their care in fortifying the principal points as they advanced.

The papers of the Empire boast that the guerrillas must at last be exterminated, but confess it will be slow work, as it is more easy for them to subsist and wage war than for regular troops; and yet, but recently, a party of twenty entered the town of San Angel, close to the capital, set the prisoners free, and walked off with a large supply of muskets. In the meantime the writers of the Empire deprecate the rancor of their ultra-reactionist supporters, and beg them to forego all hopes of impossible restorations, which attempts will only serve to disgust and irritate many neutrals who are watching the progress of events. They fear that they will realize VICTOR HUGO's definition, "To be ultra is to attack the sceptre in the name of the throne. It is to be so strongly *for* that it is *against*."

A recent incident at Vera Cruz enables us to judge of the amount of liberty accorded to the press by the recent *very liberal* decree. One thought occurs on hearing of such liberality: What, then, will be MAXIMILIAN's conservatism? But to proceed. The *Revista*, of that city, has received its first warning from the Civil Prefect, because, in an article deploring the suppression of an annual national festival in celebration of the entry of the Liberating army into Mexico city during the war of independence, the following passage occurs:

"We who were born Mexicans, and consider that an honor and cause for pride, shall always consecrate a place in our memory to the heroes of the Independence. They gave us a country, because they were Mexicans; they *taught us to be freemen*, because their way of thinking rejected slavery; they *left us unrestrained to seek for happiness*, and if we have not found it, ours is the fault."

The decision of the Prefect is:

"Said paragraphs contain offensive allusions and criminations which tend to maintain discord and encourage party spirit."

VIDAURRI and QUIROGA having suffered a political *auto-de-fé*, or, in other words, been shown up in the newspapers, have been permitted to approach the Imperial footstool, and even had the high honor to dine with their Imperial master at Guanajuato. Why not revive the ceremonial of the Court of Montezuma, and suffer nobody to dine with the Emperor, an occasional dish sent to an especial favorite, and eaten standing, being the utmost limit of condescension. No doubt these ex-republicans would feel highly honored, and with gusto "eat their pudding and hold their tongue."

On board the *Clyde* came, as passenger, M. CORTA, who has been discharging the important and delicate functions of Extraordinary Commissioner from the French Government. MAXIMILIAN and his Ministers consulted him continually; indeed, he took a part in all their consultations—a fact, no doubt, highly to his credit, but rather derogatory to the assumed independence of a court which is clamorous for recognition. How will England like to have a French Proconsul presiding at the Council Board, and dictating a tariff? M. CORTA, who is a member of the French Legislature, is staying a few days here, and will then proceed to France by way of New-York.

The authorities in Mexico City have repealed the decree of the 17th of May last, in relation to the payment of customs duties, and which weighed heavily on the merchants. In future, only 25 per cent. of the duty on imports will be exacted in dollars; the remainder can be paid in smaller money. Of any duties paid in the capital or interior, one-half the amount must be in dollars.

The boldness of the thieves in Havana has for some time been greatly on the increase; thus, a short time since, the owner of a small cigar-store in the principal square, and close to the palace of the Captain-General, was seized and bound whilst in an inner room by some of these pests of society, and robbed of sixteen ounces, whilst the robbery was crowned for boldness and dexterity by an accomplice, who meanwhile quietly took his place behind the counter and served such customers as entered. But the robbery is frequently accompanied by a gratuitous cruelty, which it is difficult to believe, as when lately two negroes in a central part of the city, early in the evening, robbed a poor seller of lottery tickets to the amount of $13, and on leaving inflicted a severe wound in his neck. But it is in the country districts that robbery has become a great social evil—so great that *I* am surprised the various Cuban writers who have treated on the development of its agriculture and latent wealth have not perceived the principal bar to the all-spread of a rural population. A writer in the *Siglo*, who is well versed in the state of the island, observes:

"The influence which banditti exercise in a great part of our rural districts is much greater than can be imagined. The terror with which they inspire the planters, produces between the two a sort of friendship or alliance which is truly shameful. The landowner has to extend a friendly hand to the male factor in order not to see his estates set on fire or himself assaulted on the highway or in his own dwelling; and in such a degree does the fear infused by the robbers rise, that frequently the planters threatened and robbed not only are silent as to the outrages of which they have been the victims, but even deny the fact to persons who are better informed, being frightened at the thought that the banditti may avenge themselves for any complaint or appeal. Nearly all the inhabitants of the district which the robbers control, conceal any robbery or violence committed against them, they object to testify before the courts, as to what they know about crimes often done before their eyes, and publicly contradict any person who has the courage to give information of the offences."

The late Chief Judge of the Island, Señor TORON, complained bitterly of this great impediment to the supremacy of the law, and public attention is at length directed to the subject.

Our fishermen and *savans* are busy discussing the appearance of a sea-monster, though one not even so large as that of the Norwegian bishop, the British captain and the fishermen of Long Island Sound, but still not to be sneered at for size, since a fish forty-eight feet long is not seen every day. But hear Professor POEY on the subject. He had talked with a celebrated catcher of sharks who saw it off Punt, Brava, it lifted its head out of the water, opened its mouth, well provided with upper and lower teeth the tail was vertical and the color of a dark shade with yellow spots. Several fishermen have seen it, and all agree that it does not spout water like a whale.

Mr. POEY is inclined to think that it is a large shark, although the largest of these seas the *Alecrin* does not exceed 15 feet in length. There is, however, in the Mediterranean, a shark thirty feet long. In the belly of one of this species were once found a horse and a man, both entire; but the form of the head is different, and the Havana naturalist opines, it is of a species as yet unknown. A subscription has been opened to send its discover or its capture, when, if successful, its photograph will be taken, and so ends this fish story.

The late arrivals from St. Domingo confirm the news of the proposed arrangement, but give no further particulars. In St. Domingo the news of peace was received with great joy, and a band of music at once perambulating the streets playing national and cheerful tunes.

The news of the late bold attempt on the lake steamers has probably been the cause of rumors afloat in this port with respect to similar acts meditated on board a steamer which lately left for your city, but no doubt its arrival has demonstrated the emptiness of such *on dits*.

LARA.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Arrival of the Scotia with Dates to Oct. 9.

The Effect of Sheridan's Victories in the Shenandoah Valley.

An Address to President Lincoln from Amsterdam.

Important French Diplomatic Appointments

M. Chateau Renard Minister to Washington.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

The Royal mail steamship *Scotia*, Capt. JUDKINS, which left Liverpool at one o'clock on the afternoon of the 8th, and Queenstown on the 9th inst., arrived here this morning.

The steamer *City of Cork* and *Pennsylvania* arrived at Queenstown on the evening of the 6th, and at Liverpool on the evening of the 7th of October.

The *America* arrived off Southampton the night of the 6th inst.

The *City of Manchester* arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 7th, and at Liverpool about 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th inst.

Steamer *St. Andrew* arrived out on the 8th, and the *Arabia*, from Boston, arrived out on the 9th.

A dispatch dated Liverpool, Oct. 8, notes another dull day in commercial circles, but no additional failures have transpired.

A Madrid telegram says the recall of Admiral PINSON from the Pacific is decided upon.

Measures have also been adopted for the future command and destination of the Pacific squadron.

A Melbourne Telegram of the 25th August says there are indications of securing peace in New-Zealand.

The *Times*, of Oct. 8, in an editorial on SHERIDAN's second defeat of EARLY, says it will necessarily strengthen LINCOLN's political position.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Consternation of the Secessionists in Paris—The Emperor's New Policy—A Bombshell in the Reactionist Camp—Southern Pauperism in Paris—Mr. Mason in a New Hat.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

The Secessionists in Paris are in the greatest consternation.

The hopes founded upon the adoption of a reactionary policy by the Emperor, and favorable to the recognition of the Slave Confederacy as well as favorable to the pretensions of the feudal power of Europe, as Austria in Rome, has been suddenly dashed by the new treaty with Italy, marking the era of a new progressive régime, and boding as ill to the tories in Dixie as to the tories in Europe.

The Emperor, who owes his power to the masses of the people, has at length felt that he must prove faithful to them in Italy as well as in France, and the same logic will deter him from recreancy to their interests in Austria.

For some time past it seemed as if the Reactionists would have their own way. Kings, Princes, nobles, and gay attractive ladies rushed madly about from one fashionable watering place to the other to proclaim the good news that the good old times had come back—that the slave aristocracy would carry the day in the new, and the feudal aristocracy the victory in the old world.

For a time all was joy and ecstacy in slavery and feudal circles. Antique personages, who were believed to have been guillotined many years ago, made their reappearance on the Boulevards, to the great astonishment of the *Jarpins* of the 19th century, who, at a loss what

fancy oneself in the Spottswood House at Richmond, or in the New-York Hotel, (in BUCHANAN'S times.) To the compartively well-off Southerners, who room in the hotel, are added the crowds of the short-cashed, who venture forth in the evening from their subterranean hiding-places to swell the secession throng in the bar-room (*café*) of the Grand Hotel. These unshaved, shirtless, and penniless Mississippians hold soft converse, and s,t and chew with sinister-looking Alabamians. The cause of the rebellion is written upon their dark brows; and after trying in vain to borrow a few francs for tobacco and brandy, they rush back in despair to the Boulevards, back to their dreary dens in the back alleys and miserable lanes, where the *Americaines du sud* abound, and where their mode of living adds little to the financial or fashionable reputation of the Confederacy. There is not even ready money enough to keep the *Index* in London going on steadily, and on inquiring for the rebel sheet at Galignani's Reading-room, the young man replies that it is no longer taken in, and added that it was no use paying subscription for a paper which appears only by fits and starts. I met MASON to-day on the Boulevard des Italiens, and, to my surprise, with a *new hat*, the brilliant effect of which was, however, neutralized by the shabby and seedy look of a fellow in his company, and with whom he conversed in a very agitated manner.

The Gwin-women, who are among the best-off of the Paris rebel gang, are seen occasionally driving out in the Bois de Boulogne, but in very modest carriages, as all they have to live upon is, after all, not more than three hundred francs a month from California. SLIDELL is now supplied with cash by his prospective son-in-law, but as this gentleman will most likely desert his second wife as quickly as his first, (LAFFITE'S daughter,) that source of revenue won't be of long duration.

The reelection of LINCOLN is considered here, by the knowing ones, as a mathematical, if it were not a political certainty, unless the rebel States were to lay down their arms and come back, in a frolic, to the Union, to defeat him, and then, their object accomplished, rush out again. A few more victories, moreover, like SHERIDAN'S, will settle all satisfactorily.

The speedy downfall of secession is also proclaimed through the London *Times*, in its agony of mind, which must be great, indeed, if it lowers itself, as it does in its issue of Sept. 28, by inserting a most scurrilous attack against Mr. SEWARD.

LAMBERT.

The Roman Question and the Treaty—The Emperor's Policy—The American News a Menace—The Marriage of Miss Slidell.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

The official paper publishes this morning the brief treaty which stipulates the terms of settlement of the Roman question. The provisions of this treaty prove to be the same as already published, and is now surprising only by its extreme brevity. The Italians may also be surprised in finding that the important stipulation of the treaty, the evacuation of Rome, is placed in the Second article, and is thus made to appear secondary to the promise made by Italy, in the first article, not to attack, nor to allow others from without to attack the Papal frontiers. The same paper also publishes the dispatch of the French Foreign Secretary to the French Minister at Turin, explaining much in the same terms as the one to the Count SARTIGES at Rome, the motives of action of the French Government in the signing of this treaty.

The general impression which these documents leave on the mind is, that NAPOLEON is the friend of Italy, and that he has a sincere desire to see realized the dream of all Italians—the unity of their country. At the same time he clings pertinaciously to the idea that the Court of Rome and the Court of Turin, in the interest of both parties, ought to become reconciled, and that to them belongs the proper duty of regulating amicably their differences. France has at least secured an engagement that these affairs, so far as VICTOR EMANUEL and his people are concerned, shall not be regulated by force, so that it is only by conciliation and compromise that they can be regulated. This, at least, is the appearance of things as they are presented to us officially and on the surface; but the conduct of the Roman people in the affair is another question, independent of both the Emperor and VICTOR EMANUEL, and we must wait to see what they will do and what the Pope proposes to do before we can see with precision to the end of the difficulty. There are indications at present that the Pope will here again fall back on his eternal *non possimus*, and, declining to form an army, will let things float into whatever channel they may.

But there is a another aspect to this question of much greater gravity than that which concerns alone VICTOR EMANUEL and the Pope. Somehow or other they believe in Germany that all this is but a cleaning off of the ground for a great war for Venetia, and already the croakers at Vienna and at Paris are warning people to prepare for a grand war in the spring, or at latest at the end of the two years stipulated in the late treaty. Many persons believe that the Emperor, tired of the constant brawl about the Venetian question, and of its dangers as well, was looking far beyond the question of Rome when he ordered the signing of the late treaty with Italy. At the present moment there is not a single question in debate between France and England, there is nothing to show that on that side there will not be a long period of peace and nominal friendship. There appears also to be no question in the north of Europe likely for a long time to disturb the public peace, and as the French army must from time to time take a hostile promenade in one direction or another, the moment seems a propitious one for joining Italy in an attack on Venetia. Italy will now require but little aid on Italian territory from France, if France will only make a diversion in the direction of the Rhine, for the army of Italy is now just *six times* stronger than it was five years ago when the Emperor marched 200,000 men to its aid. The Germans of every part of Germany affect to believe, and profess their willingness to back up this belief with arms, that the four famous strong fortifications of Venetia called the quadrilateral, are essential to the security of all Germany, from the inroads of the Italians and the French from the South. So, too, NAPOLEON believes, and all France believes that Lombardy and Piedmont are essential barriers between Germany and France on the South, and in these mutual beliefs any one can see the means by which a war can be brought about. For it is hardly possible that if Italy and Austria commence the struggle, that one or the other will not cross the Nuncio; so that if Italy gets into Venetia the rest of Germany will come to the aid of Austria, and then France will march to the Rhine; or if Austria gets into Lombardy France will then march to the aid of Italy. Thus the struggle once commenced, France must be a party to the fight, and this time most important results must grow out of it.

The policy of the Emperor now appears to be this: By placing the evacuation of Rome two years hence he gives time and opportunity for the realization of his favorite scheme of an European Congress. Or, if Austria refuses a congress, or if when in the congress she refuses to relinquish Venetia, then the Emperor will have laid the train which will throw the blame of the war on Austria, and Venetia will then be taken from her by force. To sum up, an European Congress or a war for Venetia, appear to be the sequel of the new situation created by the treaty published this day.

The official paper also contains this morning the nomination of seven new Senators, of which the Duke of MONTEBELLO, French Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, ADOLPHE BARROT, Ambassador at Madrid, the Count SALIGNAC—FENELON, and the Count DE NIEUERKERKE, Director-General of the Museums, are the only names known to your readers. M. MERCIER, now at Washington, is probably to replace M. BARROT, at Madrid, and the present Ambassador at Berlin, the BARON DE TALLEYRAND is to go to Russia; but the successor of M. MERCIER, at Washington I have not yet heard mention of. These changes in diplomacy are regarded also as preparatory steps to the grand diplomatic tournament on the subject of a congress, and of Venetia, which is going to take place. It is a part of the clearing off of the ground.

The glorious news for the Union cause which comes from America makes the opposition papers silent on American affairs. The affair at Matamoras, however, drew from one of the Government organs the following high-sounding menace, of which Mr. LINCOLN will no doubt take due notice:

"We will wait more ample details, in order to know whether Mr. LINCOLN, after having accepted the aid of all the adventurers of the globe, is going also to accept that of the brigands of Mexico, and of the assassin of the Secretary of VIDUAREL."

The marriage of Miss MATILDA SLIDELL, eldest daughter of Mr. JOHN SLIDELL, of Louisiana, to Mr. ERLANGER, took place on Tuesday last at the little Catholic Church of the Rue du Chaillot, in the presence of a very large number of Southern and French people. Mr. MASON, Confederate agent to the Continent of Europe, and Mr. CORBIN, of Virginia, gave away the bride, and the Count DE BEAUMONT and M. MOCQUARD stood up for Mr. ERLANGER.

MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORIES.

REJOICINGS OF LOYAL AMERICANS.

The continued success of SHERIDAN in the Shanendoah Valley, and the other evidences of the discomfiture of the rebels, gave great satisfaction to the friends of the north in England, while the southern sympathisers experienced heavy discouragement. The Confederate loan fell to 56, but rallied, closing at 58@60.

THEIR POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES.

From the London Times, Oct. 8.

Whatever may be the effect of these defeats to the South, they have occurred at a time that trebles their importance to the Federal Government. *Sherman, in Georgia, and Sheridan have rescued the official party from the chance of defeat in the Presidential election.* We do the Washington Cabinet no injustice in assuming that it values these military successes more for their effect on the election than on the war. They have broken up the Democratic Opposition and united the Republicans. Gen. FREMONT finds his nomination useless, and has declined the contest. The extreme or Abolitionist section of the Republicans, that was ready to combine with the war Democrats, is again absorbed in the main body of the party. They still believe, as Gen. FREMONT states, that "Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration has been politically, militarily, and financially a failure." They regret that it must be prolonged, that they are compelled to recognize him as a necessity. And indeed, Mr. LINCOLN, of his more dexterous supporters, have left so few points of difference between him and the Democratic candidate that there is scarcely a question of principle to be tried by the contest. Both declare themselves for a continuance of the war till it effects the restoration of the Union, and both let it appear they are not wholly unwilling to consider the possibility of peace. The chance of the Democrats managing any future campaigns more skillfully or with better luck is scarcely worth dividing upon. With these successes in the field, Mr. LINCOLN can afford to drop the fanatics of his party, and rely on the moderate men, who may possibly be joined by considerable numbers of the Democrats, who, like Gen. FREMONT, admit the unwelcome necessity of the time. The second defeat of the Confederate Army of Virginia will incalculably strengthen Mr. LINCOLN'S political position, though it by no means follows that the check will be disastrous to the Southern cause in the same proportion.

AN APPALLING BLOW TO THE REBELS.

From the Manchester Examiner, Oct. 8.

There can be no doubt as to the appalling weight of the blow which the Confederates have received in the recent battles, and the important results, both political and military, which it is likely to produce in the general aspects of the war.

One of these results is seen in the simplification of the Presidential contest. The issues are immensely narrowed. FREMONT, whose letter of withdrawal is understood to have been for some time in the hands of his friends, has at length publicly retired from the struggle, and the Peace party, who at first showed signs of restiveness under the policy of MCCLELLAN, have at last, as we said they would, made up their minds to support his candidature. This decision is not likely to be of much practical value. Whenever a country is at war and is winning victories, the number of people who desire peace is sure to be very small, and under existing circumstances in the United States, the support of the Peace party is probably scarce worth catering for. If MCCLELLAN consulted his own interests, he might with good reason follow FREMONT'S example, and leave a clear course to Mr. LINCOLN, whose chances now approach to certainty. Another political result of the recent Federal successes is to be seen in the peace rumors which are rife in all quarters, and which few persons are inclined absolutely to discredit. The Northerners cannot understand how the Confederacy can survive so many staggering blows, and are perhaps too credulous as to the effect of their late victories. Mr. BAYLOR, the Georgian diplomatist who is figuring at Washington and New-York, may be assigned to the same rank with the gentlemen at Niagara Falls, but there seems to be no reason to doubt that Gen. SHERMAN has made overtures to the Governor of Georgia and Mr. Vice-President STEPHENS, of Union tendencies and "corner-stone" celebrity. It will be a strange result if Georgia should be restored to the Union through the influence of the great apologist for slavery, whose bold biblical metaphors have been cited throughout Europe. Is it to win his assent that Gen. SHERMAN tells the people of Georgia, "We don't want your negroes?" It is too soon to pronounce an opinion as to the prospects of this Georgian peace movements, though we shall be surprised if it succeeds any better than its predecessors.

AN ADDRESS FROM AMSTERDAM.

On the 1st instant the following address, bearing the signatures of 66 members of the International Association for the advancement of social science, lately in session at Amsterdam, was presented to the United States Consul at Amsterdam, for transmission to Mr. LINCOLN:

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States: We have followed with profound interest, from its origin, the struggle between the energetic citizens of the North and the slaveholders of the South. While regretting the bloodshed and the evils resulting from war, we congratulate you upon the constant firmness with which you and the great nation which elected you have defended justice and humanity. Convinced that the United States nation will issue from this trial stronger than ever, and with a future definitively separated from every servile institution, we await the speedy triumph of the holy cause of liberty. We are sure that the destinies of the Great Republic will never be compromised by you."

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

HOW IT WAS STOPPED.

The *Freeman's Journal* gives the following account of the measures adopted by the Irish authorities to prevent the threatened combat between MACE and COBURN: "Notwithstanding the result of the meeting for the appointment of the referee, the general belief on Tuesday was that the fight would take place. Mr. E. JAMES and others interested in the pugilistic encounter took their places in the mail train on Monday evening, the 3d, and a large number of detectives were hovering about the platform and book-office. The lovers of 'the manly sport of self-defence' took tickets for various stations beyond Goold's Cross, at which they were to stop, for the purpose of baffling the constabulary, who were to be seen in all kinds of strange costumes, and keeping a sharp look-out. Every male passenger was closely scrutinised for the object of coming at either of the champions, and questions were asked in the most insinuating manner with a view of finding out the place where COBURN had taken up his headquarters. As the train stopped at the several stations bodies of constabulary were to be seen drawn up on every platform, and crowds of country people all most eager to get a view of the pugilists whom they believed were in the train. Those who knew the real state of affairs were perfectly aware that the contest, of which so much had been written and spoken, would not come off, and that Mr. JAMES was only going down for the purpose of keeping an appointment with COBURN, who had pitched his ground in a farmhouse not many hundred yards from Goold's Cross Station, to tell him of the result of the meeting to appoint a referee, and to make arrangements for his appearing on the battle-ground between 12 and 2 o'clock, on the following day, in accordance with the stipulations contained in the articles. At Sallins, Newbridge, Kildare, and all the stations down to the Limerick Junction, the constabulary showed in great force, and, nothwithstanding the fact that the night was bitterly cold, with a sharp, freezing breeze from the eastward, crowds were congregated at all the places where the train stopped. It was clear from the concentration of a large force of constabulary at Goold's Cross Station, that the people in authority were well aware that that was the place selected by COBURN'S friends for those concerned in the fight, to take their departure for "the trysting place." The ground selected was within a short distance of the "Rock of Cashel," a secluded place. On the arrival of the train at Goold's Cross Station there was no one to be found who could give any information about COBURN, and the absence of any of the reporters from the London sporting journals clearly proved that there was not the slightest chance of the fight taking place. One hundred of the constabulary were drawn up under arms round the station, and after the Sergeants had taken stock of the passengers who had left the train, they retired to take shelter behind the nearest wall from the bitter wind that was blowing. Those who had come down to see the fight, and who had not abandoned the hope that the "mill" would come off, pushed on for Cashel on outside cars in the piercing cold, and on arriving at the "City of the Kings," they found that every bed in the hotels had been engaged, principally by the friends and backers of COBURN, several of whom had come over from Liverpool. It was positively stated that COBURN was in the neighborhood, but, strange to say, his own agent did not know where to find him or CUSICK, his trainer and backer. On Tuesday morning, COBURN'S friends and several members of the Dublin press, proceeded from Cashel to Goold's Cross, a distance of five miles. The constabulary were even more numerous than on the day previous, and the men looked rather exhausted after their long term of duty in weather severely cold. On the approach of every train, constables were placed behind walls, and distributed along the platform, and horse-police were in readiness to dash off at a moment's notice, to bring skirmishers in to prevent a fight that was never to take place. Military men and others who had come long distances to be present at the pugilistic encounter, were loud in their complaints at the manner in which the principals, or those acting for them, backed out of their engagements. Much amusement to the knowing ones was occasioned on the arrival of the train which left town at 7:30 o'clock, by the constabulary having arrested a man named RYAN, from Taurles, whom they mistook for MACE. Nothing could be more comic than the bewilderment expressed on the face of Mr. RYAN, who is a jolly-looking farmer, on being taken captive. He insisted that he was himself, and not JEM MACE, but he would not be believed by the sub-inspectors and sergeants, who took him into the booking office, and interrogated him with the most laughable solemnity; and it was not until two military gentlemen had pledged themselves that Mr. RYAN was not JEM MACE that he was allowed to go at large. While this scene was being enacted, JOE COBURN, it is stated, escaped from a house in the vicinity of the station, where he had been "tying up," and which the police searched shortly after the pugilist had got away. MACE, however, did not appear during the day, nor any of the pugilistic corps, and all those who appeared to be in the "secret" returned to town by the mid-day trains. It appears that shortly before two o'clock COBURN, accompanied by his trainer, CUSICK and his second J. MACKESY, succeeded in getting to a spot about a mile behind the Goold's Cross station, named Ballack. Here in the presence of CHARLES WESTHALL, of the *Sporting Life*, and Mr. JAMES, of the *New-York Clipper*, CUSICK formed the outline of the square which is miscalled the ring by planting four upright poles in the ground. Within the ring COBURN pitched his cap, the usual gage, and then followed it himself. MACE not putting in an appearance, COBURN claimed the £1000 stakes, on the ground that the articles specify that the men were to be on the spot named for the contest between twelve and two o'clock, and MACE had failed to keep the engagement.

ALL BETS OFF.

"*Bells Life in London*" of the 8th, says:

"Neither MACE nor COBURN can claim the stakes, and it recommends COBURN to accept MACE'S challenge to fight in England, and either toss for a referee or allow the *Bells Life* editor to name four gntlemen of the press to select a referee for them. It is clearly COBURN'S fault—says the article—that no referee was agreed to, and it is equally clear that his friends took no pains to insure that secrecy which, in such a police-ridden country, was absolutely necessary to secure them from interruption. All bets are off."

MISCELLANEOUS.

—An official explanation of the case of the *Royal Sovereign* has been offered, from which it appears that the Admiralty consider this cupola ship to be fit only for harbor defence. She is not a sea-going ship at all, and the officials say they have tried her as much as they need to do; although naval men condemn the withdrawal of the ship from public service as an unwarrantable proceeding.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Post* says rumor is revived in Germany, that one of Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA'S daughters is to marry an OLDENBURG.

—The frigate *Amethyst* which had been lent by the Admiralty to the Atlantic Telegraph Company for the purposes of conveying the Atlantic cable from the works of Messrs. GLASS, ELLIOT & Co., to the *Great Eastern* at Sheerness, was run aground soon after leaving Chatham. She floated off west tide, but would have to go into dry dock for examination, as she was supposed to be strained.

—Lord WODEHOUSE, the new Viceroy of Ireland, was expected to assume his official position at Dublin in a few days.

—The death of Mr. WILLIAM TAIT, the original proprietor of *Tait's Magazine*, is announced as having taken place in Edinburgh. Mr. TAIT was in the 72d year of his age.

—The reward for MULLER'S apprehension (£300) is to be divided between the cabman, the jeweler, and the police, but Mr. DEARE has declined to accept any of it.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

ITALY.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN CONVENTION.

The following is the text of the Franco-Italian Convention:

ART. 1. Italy undertakes not to attack the present territory of the Pope, and even to prevent by force any attack proceeding from the exterior.

ART. 2. France will withdraw her troops gradually, as the army of the Pope becomes organized. The evacuation will, nevertheless, be accomplished within two years.

ART. 3. The Italian Government will make no protest against the organization of a Papal army, even composed of foreign Catholic volunteers, sufficient to maintain the authority of the Pope and tranquillity both at home and on the frontier of the Papal States; provided, however, that this force does not degenerate into a means of attack against the Italian Government.

ART. 4. Italy declares herself ready to enter into an arrangement for assuming a proportional part of the debt of the former States of the Church.

ART. 5. The present convention will be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged, within a fortnight, or earlier, if possible.

(Signed) DROUYN DE LHUYS,
DI NIGRA,
PEPOLI.

A protocol, following the convention, says:

The convention will only become executive when the King of Italy shall have decreed the transfer of the capital of the kingdom to a place to be subsequently determined upon by his Majesty.

The transfer to be effected within a term of six months from the date of the convention.

The present protocol will have the same force and value as the convention, and the ratifications will be exchanged at the same time as those of the convention.

A declaration, signed by M. DROUYN DE LHUYS and the Chevalier DI NIGRA, dated Oct. 3, says:

"According to the terms of the convention of the 15th of September, and the protcol appended thereto, the delay for the transfer of the capital is fixed at six months from the date of the convention, and the evacuation of the Roman States is to be effected within the term of two years, dating from the decree ordering the transfer of the capital. The Italian plenipotentiaries supposed, therefore, that the latter measure might be taken by virtue of a decree, to be immediately issued by the King of Italy. This hypothesis would make the period from which the two measures were to date almost simultaneous.

But while on the one hand the Turin Cabinet considered that so important a measure demanded the concurrence of the Chambers and the introduction of a bill, on the other the change in the Italian ministry caused the re-opening of parliament to be adjourned until the 24th of October.

Under these circumstances the point of departure originally fixed would no longer allow a sufficient delay for the transfer of the capital.

The Government of the Emperor, desirous of favoring any plan which, without altering the arrangements of the 15th of September, would tend to facilitate its execution, consents that the delay of six months for the removal of the Italian capital, as well as the term of two years for the evacuation of the Pontifical territory, shall commence from the date of the royal decree sanctioning the bill, which will be presented to the Italian Parliament."

FRANCE.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in the cash in hand of 11,500,000 francs.

The Empress had returned to France—the Emperor proceeding as far as Meaux to meet her.

The following diplomatic appointments are announced: M. Mercier to Madrid, M. Chasteau Renard to Washington, M. Benedetti to Berlin, Baron de Talleyrand to St Petersburgh, M. Reculat to Frankfort; and Count Massignan to Teheran.

The Paris Bourse on the 7th was flat, and Rentes declined to 65.65.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England shew a decrease in the bullion of £122,913, and in the reserve of notes of no less than £1,229,790. These returns were so much less favorable than had been anticipated, that all idea of a reduction in the rate of discount was completely dispelled, and a further rise was even regarded as not improbable. It was supposed that the country bankers, in view of the failure of the Leeds Bank, were engaged in strengthening their cash balances.

The Bank of Berlin had raised its rate of discount from 6 to 7 per cent., and the Bank of Holland from 6 to 6½ per cent.

The unfavorable Bank Returns caused renewed heaviness in the London Stock Exchange on the 7th, and a general decline in prices. Consols closed flat at 88½@⅝.

The Discount Market was also unfavorably influenced, and an increased demand for money took place. 9 per cent. was the general rate for good bills.

There was continued distrust in commercial circles, and rumors of embarrassment and failures were in daily circulation.

The following additional failures had been announced: JOHN GLADSTONE & Co., general merchants, of London. They have been large shippers of merchandise to nearly all parts of the world. Nothing positive has transpired with regard to the amount of their liabilities, and it was at first supposed it could not be much less than £500,000; later reports put it at £150,000 or £200,000. There seems reason to hope that the prospects of the liquidation, which will much depend on realizations in Canada and at New-York, are not unfavorable.

JOHN CATTO, of London, in the paper trade, with liabilities for about £35,000.

PATRICK THOMPSON, ship and insurance broker, of London, with liabilities for £25,000.

GEORGE WRIGHT & Co. merchants, Liverpool, liabilities variously estimated at from £60,000 to £100,000 sterling.

Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS & Co. quote Bar Silver at 5s. 1d.; Dollars, 5s.; Eagles, 76s. 2½d.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The same authorities say, have been very quiet, and business in 5-20 bonds has been very limited. The present quotation is 43½@45. All other securities neglected.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 8, 1864.

COTTON.—The *Broker's Circular* says: "The Cotton market, in the early part of the week, was inanimate, and a further decline of ⅛d.@1d. ℔ lb. was, in some descriptions, submitted to; but during the last two days some confidence has prevailed, and on Thursday a considerable business was done both by the trade and exporters, and prices have, to some extent, hardened. American continues in demand, particularly for export, but has again fallen 1d. ℔ lb. East Indian has been greatly depressed, and shows an average fall of 1d. Egyptian has fully maintained last week's rates. Bahia has fallen 1d. @1½d. ℔ lb. The sales of the week add up 39,130 bales, including 6,510 to speculators and 12,370 for export. Yesterday (Friday) the market again became flat, with sales of about 5,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

The official quotations of Thursday evening were:

	Fair.	Middling.
	d.	d.
Orleans	2⅝d.	25d.
Mobile	27⅛d.	25⅛d.
Uplands	27d.	25⅛d.

The stock on hand is estimated at 395,790 bales, including 12,170 bales American. At sea, from India, 349,000 bales.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

On Thursday a slight improvement was visible, but it all vanished on Friday, and great depression was manifested. There was more anxiety to sell, quotations were irregular, and business was limited.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., GORDON, BRUCH & Co., and others report: Flour slow at late rates; Wheat in moderate demand at Tuesday's prices, but Amber Iowa scarce and 1d. dearer; Red Western, 7s. 3d.@8s; White, 8s. 4d.@9s., ℔ 100 lbs. Indian Corn quiet at 28s.@28s. 3d. for Mixed Western, ℔ 480 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co. and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: Beef more pressingly offered. Pork dull but unchanged. Bacon quiet but steady. Lard firmer and partially a shade dearer. Tallow dull. Butter slightly easier; fine steady at 106s.@108s.

PRODUCE.—The Broker's Circular reports: Ashes—Pots quiet at 29s. 6d.@30s. Pearls dull. Sugars opened dull and lower, but closed steadier at a slight rally. Coffee very flat. Rice languid and lower. Bark—Sales of Philadelphia at 6s. 6d. Ex quay Linseed steady. Linseed Cakes—Sales of American at £10@£10 5s. Linseed Oil offered at 30s. @30s. 6d. Fish Oils inactive. Resin very quiet. Spirits of Turpentine—Small sales of French at 66s. Petroleum—BOULT, ENGLISH & BRANDON report the market flat, at 1s. 11d.@2s. 1d. for refined, and £16 for Crude. Benzine 1s. 3d.@1s. 5d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., report BREADSTUFFS dull at last week's prices. IRON quiet; rails and bars £7; Scotch Pig 54s. cash. SUGARS opened flat, but closed at a slight improvement. COFFEE firmer and 6d. dearer in some cases. RICE in moderate demand. TEA unchanged; common Congou 1s. TALLOW quiet; new Y. C. 41s. 9d. on the spot. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE flat at 64s. for French. CRUDE PETROLEUM £17; Refined 2s. ½d.@2s. 1d. JUTE 10s.@20s. dearer. LINSEED steady. LINSEED CAKES rather flatter and 2s. 6d. lower, but £10 still demanded for fine Western. SPERM OIL dull at £64; Cod, £33. LINSEED OIL scarce at 34s. 9d.

GLASGOW MARKET.

JOHN MCCALL & Co. and JOHN ATHYA & Co. report: BREADSTUFFS steady; amber Wheat 12s.@12s. 3d ℔ 240 lbs; Extra State Flour 20s. 6d.@21s; Yellow Corn 16s. 6d. ℔ 280 lbs.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 8—Evening.

COTTON.—Sales to-day 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is dull, with little inquiry, and quotations are weak.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS.—The market is steady. Lard has an upward tendency.

PRODUCE.—The market is inactive.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 8—Evening.

CONSOLS—Closed at 88⅝@88¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 50@51 discount; Erie Railroad, 41@43.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 8—P. M.

The Bourse is flat. The Rentes closed at 65f 40c.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 9.

The political news to-day is unimportant.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Sept. 16.

FREIGHTS are dull and declining.

EXCHANGE 2s. ¾d.

INDIGO quiet.

BOMBAY, Thursday, Sept. 15.

EXCHANGE 2s. 3¾d.

CANTON, Saturday, Aug. 27.

TEA inactive. Exchange 49¾.

SHANGHAI, Monday,

TEA and SILKS inactive. FREIGHTS dull. EXCHANGE 67¼.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, Aug. 25.

Trade dull.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

Discovery of the Head Belonging to the Dismembered Parts—A Pistol Shot Found in the Right Temple and Another under the Right Eye.

The head belonging to the trunk and limbs of the body picked up at different places along the shores of the East River and Gravesend Bay within the past three weeks, was picked up yesterday morning at Fort Hamilton, and sent to the Coroner's office in this city. Coroner MORRIS being absent in consequence of a domestic affliction, the remains were taken in charge by Coroner BARRETT.

When found, the head was wrapped in enamelled cloth, apparently a piece of the same material in which the other parts were tied up. The cord was also the same, but there was no hardware, paper, or iron weights, as found on the other packages.

A sharp knife and saw had been used in severing the head from the body, but it was not cut as evenly as the other dissevered portions.

The evidences of murder are unmistakable. A bullet-hole was found in the right temple, and another under the right eye. The wounds were probed, and found to be about three inches in depth. Thus far, no attempt has been made to extract the balls, should they still be in the brain.

The features present the appearance of a stout, hearty, and handsome-looking man, of about 35 years of age. The hair is of a dark chestnut brown color, inclined to curl, whiskers thick and short, with mustache of a sandy color. The complexion is light, the eyes blue. The face is well shaped—rather broad below the temples. The forehead is high, and of good width; in fact, everything about the face and head indicates that he was a man of intellect. The teeth are rather large, and in first-rate condition.

The head and features are in an excellent state of preservation—almost as fresh looking as they might have been on the day after death; and should they be seen by any one who had seen the man alive, they could be identified without any difficulty whatever.

The remains were conveyed to a daguerrean establishment, and several photographs were taken, after which, at the request of a number of citizens, Coroner BARRETT permitted the head to be exposed to view in the rotunda of the City Hall. Hundreds of persons came to see it, but no one could identify the features.

Exposure to light and air had the effect of hastening decay, and the head was conveyed to the Dead House, and placed in ice with the other remains.

All the parts of the body have now been recovered, with the exception of the upper portion of the breast, shoulders and arms. These are not indispensible to identification, now that the head has been found.

The greatest excitement was caused by the event, and some dozen ladies, all sure that it was a husband, a son, or a brother, came to examine the features.

TAKING THE BLACK VEIL.—On Sunday, in the chapel of the convent of the Sacred Heart, in Seventeenth-street, two ladies, relatives of Ex-Judge WHITE, made their final vows, which renders them members of this order for life. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY performed the soleman and interesting ceremony, which was witnessed by a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. Present were Gen. Banks, Gov. Morgan, Gen. Doubleday, Judges Robertson, Barbour, Moncrief and Monell, Chas. O'Conor, David Dudley Field, Jas. E. Nicholson, R. D. Hatch, Jno. E. White, Esq., and others. Upon the vows being taken, the Archbishop made a touching and appropriate address, and bestowed upon them the cross and ring, only given after a member has been in Union with the society for eight or ten years. After the Mass the congregation repaired to the refectory, where they found spread for their approval a most bountiful breakfast.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Part I.*—1945, 1159, 2623, 2655, 2669, 2671, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2685, 2687, 2688, 2691, 2693, 2699, 2702, 2705, 2709, 2711. *Part II.*—2534, 2538, 2540, 2542, 2544, 2546, 2548, 2550, 2552, 2554, 2556, 2558, 2560, 2562, 2564, 2568, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2574. *Part III.*—2033, 2214, 2342, 2094, 2351, 1651, 2189, 2187, 1680, 1763, 1898, 2219, 1820, 273, 1998, 1026, 2412, 1957, 1908, 457.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3627, 3393, 3465, 3417, 3597, 1411, 4085, 4345, 1077, 4187, 4557, 4593, 1975, 2619, 3735. *Part II.*—Nos. 516, 1076, 458, 4002, 3332, 4120, 4122, 4124, 4126, 4128, 4130, 4132, 4134, 4136, 4138.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term.

Stockbroker Must Notify his Customer Before Selling Stocks that he has Agreed to Carry on a Margin.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

Elias Stillwell vs. *Charles A. Meigs and Charles Henry Meigs.*—The plaintiff brings this action to recover an alleged breach of agreement to hold certain stocks purchased by the defendants as brokers for plaintiff. The evidence showed that in March last plaintiff ordered the defendants to purchase for him 200 shares of the Quicksilver Mining Company. The Messrs. Meigs bought 100 shares on ten days' time, and 100 shares on thirty days' time, at $30 per share, and plaintiff deposited $6,800 as margin. Before the time for delivery of this stock had expired, a sudden panic caused the stock to decline 20 or 30 per cent. It is alleged that defendants became alarmed and sold plaintiff's stock at a loss of $5,700, and also sold 50 shares of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, which had been deposited as a margin. Plaintiff claims that these sales were made without notice to him, and that as the stock afterward went up he sustained a loss of $5,700. Defendants claimed that plaintiff had agreed to keep his margin good, which he had failed to do. The main question was whether the defendants were bound to give plaintiff notice before selling the stock. The court decided that they were, and the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,665. Barney, Butler and Parsons for the plaintiff; William M. Armstrong for defendants.

Summons Must State Where Answers are to be Served.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Cardozo.

George Codling vs. *Abraham Underhill and Others, Executors, &c., of Ferris' Estate.*—A motion was made in this case by defendants' attorney to set aside the summons and all subsequent proceedings, on the ground that one of the requisites of the original process was not complied with, in omitting to state where the answers of the defendants were to be served within the State.

The plaintiffs opposed the application, insisting that the defendants' attorney could have ascertained the proper place with little trouble, upon inquiry, &c.

Motion granted and summons stricken out.

R. D. Hatch for motion; Mr. Beebe opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 18, 1864.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81..C.	105⅜	150	Mich. Cen. R.	121
2,000	do	105⅛	100	do	120
3,000	U. S. 5-20s..R.	101¾	300	do	120⅜
8,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's.C.	107⅜	200	do	120⅛
42,000	do	107¾	400	do	120
500	do	108	100	do	120⅛
2,000	U.S.6s, '81...R.	106	1000	M. S. & N. I.	65
50,000	U.S.6s, 1 yr. C.	95⅛	400	do	64⅜
2,000	do	95¼	500	do	64⅜
4,000	Mo. State 6s	63	600	do	64⅜
2,000	do	61¾	100	do	64
2,000	do	61¾	1300	do	64
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	34	200	do	63⅝
10,000	do	34	300	do	63⅜
10,000	do	34¼	900	do	63⅜
10,000	do	34	200	do	63⅛
10,000	do	33¾	200	do	63
35,000	do	33¾	500	do	99
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	114	500	do	98¾
5,000	Al. & T. H. 1st M.	102	1400	do	98
4,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	95	500	do	97¾
3,000	Peninsula R 1st	95	600	Clev. & Tol.	104
10,000	At. & O. W. 1st M.		500	do	100
	Ohio Div	97	100	Ill. Cen. R.	116¾
10,000	Am. Sold	213	100	do	116¾
1000	Canton Co	33	800	do	116
100	do	32¾	200	do	115¾
100	do	33	100	do	115¾
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	52	100	do	115¾
450	do	51⅜	200	do	115¾
800	do	51¾	200	do	115¾
100	do	51	100	do	115
200	Erie R.	95	300	do	74¾
300	do	95¾	100	do	74¾
1000	do	95¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.	107¾
500	do	95¾	200	Chi. & R. I. R.	89¾
500	do	95¾	100	do	89¾
100	Quick. Min. Co	77	400	do	115
100	do	77	100	do	113¾
200	do	77¾	300	do	113
100	do	76	400	Chi. & N. W.	37
100	do	77	400	do	37¾
500	Wyoming V. C. Co.	40	1000	do	38
100	Smith Parmelee		300	do	38¾
	Gold Co	8¾	100

State and Western at $8@$8 55; poor to choice Extra State at $8 65@$9 40, and for November delivery, at $9 75; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $9 75@$10 25 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$8 60
Extra State	8 85	@ 9 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 90	@12 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75	@10 25
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shp'g brands	10 30	@12 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 50	@12 50
Extra Genesee	9 50	@14 50

Poor to choice Extra Missouri, lower.

Southern Flour is in limited request and lower. Sales since our last 900 bbls. at $10 75@$11 75 for poor to good, and $11 80@$14 for good to choice extra brands, and $14@$15 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is heavier and cheaper; sales 400 bbls. extra at $8 95@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, including fine and superfine, at from $8 25@$9 75 ℔ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate demand at $7 25 for Jersey, and $7 90@$8 for Brandywine ℔ bbl. Sales 140 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quite dull and decidedly lower. Sales 37,000 bushels, including Amber Kentucky at $2 10; Red Western at $2 03; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2; Milwaukee Club, at $1 95@$1 98; Chicago Spring at $1 93@$1 98 ℔ bushel. Corn is in less demand at reduced prices; sales since our last 34,000 bushels, at $1 50½@$1 52, closing at $1 51 for mixed Western ℔ bushel. Oats are in request at irregular prices. We quote Canada at 83c.@84½c.; Western at 86c.@87c.; State at 86c.@86½c., cash ℔ bushel. Sales were also made of 7,800 bushels Western Rye at $1 39; 1,500 bushels Barley Malt on private terms.

PRICES IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 17.	
Superfine Flour	$9 50	@ 9 90	$8 00	@ 8 60
Extra State	9 50	@10 50	8 85	@ 9 40
Extra Ind. and Michigan	9 87	@12 00	8 90	@12 85
Extra Ohio	10 90	@12 25	9 75	@12 75
Extra Genesee	12 00	@12 00	9 50	@12 50
Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50	9 50	@14 50
Super. to Extra Southern	11 00	@16 00	10 75	@15 00
Rye Flour	8 00	@ 9 50	8 25	@ 9 75
Corn Meal	8 00	@ 8 50	7 25	@ 8 00
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 35	@ 2 50	2 15	@ 2 40
Red & Amber Wh't ℔ bu.	2 06	@ 2 25	1 85	@ 2 10
Mixed Western Corn	1 52½	@ 1 64	1 50½	@ 1 52
Yellow Corn	— —	@1 68	1 55	@— —
Rye	1 60	@1 65	1 39	@— —
Barley	— —	@— —	1 75	@ 1 95
Oats	88	@ 90½	83	@ 87
Gold	226½	@ 230	205	@ 215

HAY—North River is in fair demand, at $1 25@$1 35 for Government and shipping, and $1 40@$1 55 for small lots for city use ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in moderate request, at 15c.@35c. for inferior to choice one year old, and 40c.@50c. for new, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Are dull and unsettled. The fall in Gold checks operations.

LEATHER—Is in less demand and irregular in price.

METALS—Are inactive, and prices are unsettled.

MOLASSES—Has been lightly dealt in, including New-Orleans at 90c.@$1 12½; Porto Rico, 72½c.@87½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 70c.@80c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Resin (nominally) at $18@$35 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar, at $14@$16 ℔ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine at $2@$2 10 ℔ gallon.

OILS—Have been in less demand, including Crude Whale at $1 40@$1 43; Crude Sperm at $2 05@$2 12½; Bleached Winter Whale at $1 60@$1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Linseed at $1 35@$1 38; No. 1 Lard at $1 75@$1 80; Crude Petroleum at 43c.@45c.; Refined Petroleum at 79c.@81c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been much depressed and has declined materially. The demand has been moderate. Sales to-day 5,400 bbls., at $41@$42, closing at $41 25 for New Mess, cash and regular way; and $42 25@$42 50 for do. deliverable early in November; $39@$40 for one year old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess, and $41 50 for city do., deliverable last half of November, and $38 50@$39 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in limited demand, at 17c.@18½c. for Shoulders, 18c.@21c. for Hams; sales 272 pkgs. Lard is depressed and lower; sales 2,350 tierces and bbls., at 20c.@22c. for very poor to very choice, the latter an extreme. Beef continues in demand, at $18 50@$23 75 for Extra Mess, $13@$17 50 for Plain Mess, $8@$12 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales 185 bbls. Butter is in limited request at 36c.@45c. for poor to prime State, and 30c.@36c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese is in less demand at 12c.@22c. ℔ lb.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN NEW-YORK.

	Sept. 14.		Oct. 18.	
New Mess Pork, ℔ bbl.	$43 00	@— —	$41 00	@$42 00
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl.	38 50	@ 39 50	38 50	@ 39 00
Lard, ℔ lb.	23	@ 24¾	20	@ 22
Pr'n Mess Beef, ℔ bbl.	16 00	@ 29 00	13 00	@ 17 50
Ohio Butter, ℔ lb.	40	@ 48	30	@ 36
State Butter, ℔ lb.	48	@ 56	36	@ 45
Cheese, ℔ lb.	19	@ 27	12	@ 22

RICE—Is dull and heavy, at $12 75@$13 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are quiet and unsettled.

SPICES—Are dull at irregular quotations.

SUGARS—Are in limited request at less buoyant prices. Sales since our last 270 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at 16½c.@20c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at 21c.@25½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 64,000 lbs., at 16c.@16¾c., the latter rate for choice. The week's business in this line, Messrs. Knowlton & Sons notice thus: "Since our last report the market has been very active, and the sales of all kinds have been nominal. During the fore part of the week the demand for export was very brisk, and Prime City and equal quality Eastern were sold at 15¾c.@16c. On Thursday the market advanced still higher, and some large lots were disposed of at 16¾c. On Friday and Saturday there was still a better feeling, and holders were enabled to obtain 16¾c.@17c. for strictly prime lots in hhds. Yesterday, prices in sympathy with the rise in gold still advanced, and some Prime Eastern and City were sold at 17@17½c. for lots on the spot and to arrive. There seems to be a very firm feeling to-day, and holders are demanding 17¾c. for choice lots. The stock of Prime is very small. No. 2 is more plenty, but the demand is for home consumption. The arrivals of Western are small, and the stock held is very light, no one-half what it was last year at this time. The inquiry for Grease of all kinds is small, owing to manufacturers not buying. We quote, at the close, Tallow in very active demand for export, at our quotations. Price this day, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10¾c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9¾c.; 1862, 12¾c.; 1863, 12½c. ℔ lb."

TEAS—Are in very moderate demand, yet quoted firmer.

TOBACCO—Is quiet at irregular prices.

WHISKY—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. at $1 73@$1 74 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements included, by steamer, 5,300 bxs. Cheese and 400 pkgs. Butter at 25s.; 300 bxs. Bacon at 20s. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 15s.; also, by steamer, 14,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5d. For Glasgow, 50 tons Logwood at 15s. For Bremen, 50 casks Ashes at 17s 6d., 270 hhds. Tobacco at 25s.@27s 6d.; 50 cases do. at 20s.; 60 tons Black Walnut at 25s.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

China	Oct. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
Edinburg	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Erin	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Iowa	Oct. 22	New-York	Liverpool
Olympus	Oct. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Europa	Oct. 26	Boston	Liverpool
City of Wash'ton	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Cela	Oct. 29	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Nov. 2	New-York	Liverpool
Louisiana	Nov. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Canada	Nov. 9	Boston	Liverpool
Sidon	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Lafayette	Nov. 9	New-York	Liverpool
Persia	Nov. 16	New-York	Liverpool
Washington	Dec. 7	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Kedar	Sept. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Europa	Oct. 1	Liverpool	Boston.
Kangaroo	Oct. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Hecla	Oct. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washing'n	Oct. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Oct. 8	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	Oct. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York.
Canada	Oct. 15	Liverpool	Boston.
Persia	Oct. 22	Liverpool	New-York.
Pennsylvania	Oct. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Oct. 29	Liverpool	Boston.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

Eagle	Oct. 19	New-York	Havana.
Ariel	Oct. 19	New-York	New-Orleans.
Creole	Oct. 22	New-York	Matamoras.
Guiding Star	Oct. 22	New-York	New-Orleans.

For the Pacific Coast.

Ocean Queen	Oct. 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Oct. 22	New-York	Nicaragua.
North Star	Nov. 3	New-York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *China*, will close on Wednesday, at 7 30 A. M.

For New-Orleans, Havana, &c.

The mails for Havana, by the *Eagle*, will close at 2 P. M., on Wednesday.

The mails for New-Orleans, by the *Ariel*, will close at 1:30 P. M., on Wednesday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	8 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4:00 P. M.
North Mails	4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
South Mail at	5:00 A. M. and 3 P. M.
	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, } No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864. }

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY CARRIAGE, WITH 3 seats, in good order; cost $800; will be sold for $500 cash. Also, a new set of double harness for $100. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 3.

DRY GOODS.

AT

R. H. MACY.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

Notwithstanding the BIG RISE in gold during the last week,

THE PRICES OF OUR GOODS WILL NOT BE ADVANCED.

And we shall continue to close out our present stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS AND BLANKETS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR,
RIBBONS AND MILLINERY GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
KID GLOVES,

And all other goods in our store at the

PRICES TO WHICH THEY WERE REDUCED during the recent great fall in gold.

CUSTOMERS MAY RELY upon finding NO ADVANCE in our prices, however high the price of gold may be run up at the present time.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!

$100,000 WORTH
OF
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT RETAIL.

AUSTIN KELLEY & CO.,

Manufacturers, offer their entire stock, consisting of

LADIES', MISSES
AND
CHILDREN'S
HOOP SKIRTS,
AT AND BELOW
MANUFACTURERS' COST,

For Thirty Days, commencing on

MONDAY, Oct. 17.

AUSTIN KELLY & CO.,
Corner Elm and Canal sts.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

FURNITURE COVERINGS.
REDUCED PRICES.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
369 BROADWAY,

Are now offering their SPLENDID STOCK of Goods at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, and invite parties furnishing Houses to an examination of the same.

A LARGE STOCK OF
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MADAME L. MAS,

No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st.,

WILL OPEN

FINE CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET
CLOAKS

On THURSDAY, 20th inst.

PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
No. 369 Broadway,

Call the attention of parties decorating houses to their splendid assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they offer at greatly reduced prices.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICES
OF
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS, ALPACCAS, POPLINS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
ALEXANDRA CORDS,
TARTAN PLAIDS,
PRINTED MERINOES,
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
FANCY FLANNELS,
LINENS, DAMASKS,
SHIRTING AND
SHEETING MUSLINS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

All the above goods have been purchased at auction, during the past two weeks, at a reduction of from 30 to 50 per cent. on previous prices.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE LATEST STYLES IMPORTED IN BASQUES:
BASKQUINES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS and
JACKETS
in ESKIMO, CHINCHILLA, VELVET, EDREDON and CASTOR BEAVERS; also, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S BASQUES AND SACQUES, ALL SIZES,
PEYTON & JOHNSON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS,
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
NO. 759 BROADWAY.

LACE CURTAINS

AT REDUCED PRICES,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 389 Broadway.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH

Has an elegant assortment of FRENCH GARMENTS, selected by herself from the first houses in Paris. Also Opera, Reception and Carriage Cloaks, Ladies' Breakfast and Dinner Jackets. No. 1,142 Broadway, corner 26th-st

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.

Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes. Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs. Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.

Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at

MARTIN OLSEN'S
MANTEL MANUFACTORY,
No. 336 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn
Long Island, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WATER POWER WANTED.

Parties having water power for sale or to rent will please furnish description of same to TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway.

AT A MEETING OF THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY, of the University of the City of New-York, held on Oct. 14, 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

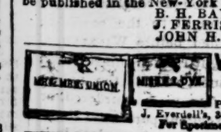
Whereas, God, in His Omniscience, has taken from us by death, our beloved friend and fellow Eucleian, FRANK G. BREWSTER,

Resolved, That in his death, this Association has lost a very promising and highly esteemed member, one who, by his kind disposition, many abilities, and rare qualities of mind and heart, rendered himself an ornament to this Society, and dear to us all.

Resolved, That in our sorrow for him, whose prospects were so bright in our friendly circle, we remember that other circle to which he was bound by the dearest of earthly ties. To the bereaved family and friends of the deceased, we tender the sympathies of those who knew and loved him, and also rejoice with them that we need not mourn as those without hope.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this meeting; a copy of them be sent to the relatives of our late fellow Eucleian; and, also that they be published in the New-York and Newark journals.

B. H. BAYLISS,
J. FERRIS LUDLAM, } Committee.
JOHN H. MICHELL,



WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Per Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

FOR SALE—TWO IRON TANKS, TWELVE FEET long, five feet diameter; contain about 1,600 gallons each; also, five tons 18-inch boat-spikes, ¾ square. Apply to A. B. WHITNEY, No. 129 Liberty-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY,

HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURES,
AND
USES OF PRINTING, GASLIGHT, POTTERY,
GLASS, IRON, &c.

From Cyclopædia Britannica, with Numerous Illustrations.

PRICE, $2 50.

OLD JACK AND HIS FOOT CAVALRY,
THE VIRGINIA BOY,
WITH FOUR BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATIONS.

PRICE, $1 50.

JOHN BRADBURN, Publisher,
(Successor to M. DOOLADY,)
No. 49 WALKER-ST., New-York.

LOOK OUT FOR THE FUNNIEST, NO. 5.—The most wonderful, startling and damning expose of the bogus, bombastic "Peace" Democracy ever made! Vilifin-dam-him, Fernandy wud, Pendleton. "Don't remember Gunboat" Mac, Belmont and the rest of the "Sneaking Suckers," en route for Salt River on the scow-boat Copperhead!!! Now ready. Sold here, there and everywhere.

PROPOSALS

OSWEGO COUNTY.

PROPOSALS FOR $720,000.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY FUND BONDS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by ELIAS ROOT, at the Marine Bank, Oswego, or DANIEL L. COUCH, at his office in Oswego, until WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of October next, at 12 o'clock noon, and by L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, at Mexico, and A. W. SEVERANCE, at New-Haven, until TUESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the sum of $720,000 Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, authorized by a resolution of the Board of Supervisors of Oswego County, passed July 27 and Aug. 19, 1864, and by an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed Feb 9, 1864. The said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal will be redeemable in successive annual installments of $60,000 each, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1868, and ending April 1, 1879, at the ATLANTIC BANK, New-York City. The proposals will state the amount and time of maturity of the bonds desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer, at Mexico, or the Marine Bank in Oswego, the sums awarded them respectively, together with the accrued interest from Oct. 1, 1864, the date of the bonds. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds," and inclosed in a secured envelope, addressed to either of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the county.

The bids will be publicly opened at the Court-house, in the City of Oswego, on the 26th day of October, at 12 M.

L. H. CONKLIN, County Treasurer, Mexico, N. Y.
ELIAS ROOT, Marine Bank, Oswego.
D. L. COUCH, Oswego.
A. W. SEVERANCE, New-Haven.
MEXICO, Sept. 27, 1864.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, }
Oct. 8, 1864. }

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16½ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 60 CEDAR-ST., }
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864. }

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, to Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUGGISTS.

The advertiser being thoroughly acquainted with the wholesale drug business, is desirous of forming a connection with some party where his experience and influence for trade will affect capital. References will be given to the principal drug houses in the City. Confidential communications addressed to DRUGGIST, Box No. 3,689 New-York City Post-office.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—PARTNER WANTED with this amount of capital, and personal services, for the manufacture and extension of sale of an article already established in this city, which affords a profit of fifty per cent, and within a few years will realize a large fortune beyond peradventure. An associate of talent and energy with unblemished character, are indispensable requisites. Applicants, with real name and address, will receive attention, and no others. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

$100,000 WANTED — ON BOND AND mortgage for one, two or three years, on an entire block of sixty-four lots, near Central Park. Streets and avenues paved, guttered and flagged. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$3,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH about this amount, in a cash manufacturing and mercantile business; will pay large profits and clear over $20,000 per annum, as can be shown by a practical business man. Address, in confidence, COLE, Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS—A LAWYER OF THIS CITY, who expects to travel through the Western States, would like to take charge of collecting or other business. Address R. K., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A ROUTE OF TWO HUNDRED papers, in one of the best parts of Brooklyn. For particulars, address, R. F. T., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing.

TALCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, as family seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also, cutting and making boys' clothing, either by the week or month. Apply at No. 86 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Best city reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE, BY A Protestant, who has lived in first-class families, and has taken the entire care of infants; can bring them up by hand; can sew if required. Apply at No. 303 6th-av., corner of 19th-st., millinery-store, from 10 to 3.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; excellent city reference. Inquire at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as seamstress; she understands dressmaking thoroughly, and is a good plain sewer, and operates nicely upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has the best of city reference. Can be seen from 2 to 4 at No. 26 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE FOR A child, or to take care of an invalid lady, either in city or country, by a respectable middle-aged person, thoroughly experienced. Apply at store No. 419½ 6th-av., between 10 and 3 o'clock; call for two days.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, OCCUPYING a good social position, fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's house and servants, a situation as housekeeper in city or country; unexceptionable city references given and required. Address, for one week, E. R. H., Box No. 3,218 New-York Post-office

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant German young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 180 East 22d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, A SITuation in a private family; can operate on Grover & Baker's sewing machine; also is efficient in hair dressing; no objections to a little chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 216 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER, by a middle-aged Protestant woman, who understands the duties; can do as well as direct; no objections to leave the city; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen or addressed at No. 143 West 46th-st., for this week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; is capable in every respect to take it from its birth and bring it up by hand; a good seamstress; reference given. Call at No. 259 8th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress, or to do chamberwork; can be well recommended from her last place. Call after 10 o'clock at No. 6 West 14th-st., basement door.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as thorough chambermaid and do fine washing and French fluting, or would do plain sewing; the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 49 West 26th-st, a few doors of 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTant girls, Scotch; one as cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing; one as chambermaid and child's nurse; the other as waitress or chambermaid; competent of filling their situations; best of city reference from their last place. Call at No. 111 West 39th-st., near Broadway, for two days, first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, OR housekeeper and seamstress, by an active, industrious Englishwoman, one of the above situations. A lady, wanting a trustworthy person to assist her in overlooking her household, and to sew, would find her quite capable of the charge; reference to the lady whom she has just left; would not object to leave New-York City. Address for one week E., Box No. 4,942 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged person, a situation as infant's nurse, or two grown children and light chamberwork; city reference given. Can be seen at No. 39 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen to be engaged at No. 121 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid or waitress; is willing and obliging; good reference given. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND chambermaid, or as chambermaid and waitress, by a neat, tidy girl, with good city reference. Call at No. 388 6th-av., north of 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, with excellent city reference, a situation; does fluting and finery in excellent style, shirt-ironing, crimping, mangling and lace curtains. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as laundress or chamberwork and fine washing; also fluting; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, who has lately arrived in this country; is willing to do general housework; has no objections to go in the country. Call for two days, at No. 130 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Call at No. 224 6th-av., the fourth bell, next door to the church.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do general housework in a small family; the best of city reference given. Call at No. 154 East 47th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 85 East 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do general housework or chamberwork, and take care of children; no objection to assist in washing; best of city reference. Call for two days at 37 West 45th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, one who is competent of dinners and suppers; has lived in some of the first families in the city. Can give the best of city reference. Call at 115 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-rate seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and make baby's dresses. Apply at No. 152 7th-av., near 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS laundress, understands washing and ironing fine ladies collars; laces also, fluting and crimping; has five years references. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; no objection to a boarding-house, city or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; the best of city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, employment; will go by the day, week or month; has worked in this city 14 years. Call at No. 69 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and nurse, or assist in waiting in a private family. Call or address No. 112 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all the branches; boning and larding, soups and pastry; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as nurse and seamstress; is a good plain sewer; can embroider and do fancy knitting, and give good references. Call at No. 222 24th-st., 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook, in a private family; will assist in the washing and ironing; good city references. Call at No. 21 West 13th-st., from 10 till 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN CITY OR COUNtry, by a smart and willing girl, to do general housework; is a good cook and baker and excellent washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; six years city reference from last place. Call at No. 372 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class waitress; has the best of city reference. Can be seen at No. 399 6th-av, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and sewing; has served six years in her last place. Can be seen at No. 436 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK BY THE day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also cloaks, sacks, and dressing gowns, &c. Address Mrs. A. E. WISE, No. 151 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to take charge of a child and to do light chamberwork. Apply this week between 11 and 4 o'clock, at No. 19 East 38th-st. Good reference given.

UNE PERSONNE FRANCAISE—DESIRER entrer same gouvernante de nurserie dans une famille. Elle peut ensigneur de Francais et l'Anglais. S'adresser H. H., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and sewing; no objection to children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 44 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A CAPABLE PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; best of reference given; Call or address at No. 443 3d-av., top floor, corner 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUation as seamstress; is a good embroiderer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 391 Henry-st. South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT AND competent person, as good cook and laundress, or would do housework in a small family; a good baker. Can be seen at No. 479 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as first-class cook and baker; understands her business thoroughly; has the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 110 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch woman, who has had much experience in the care of young children, or would do the work of a small family. Can be seen at No. 392 6th-av., near 18th-st., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; has the best of city reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing, and no objection to sew to growing children; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 332 8th-av., one door above 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 106 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH PROTestant woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; also jellies blanc mange. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY AN experienced women; is a first-class cook; best of city reference. Apply at No. 202 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl, as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has three years' reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress or chambermaid; would go a short distance in the country; city reference given. Can be seen at No. 183 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a good cook, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best city reference from her last place. Call at 134 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A WOMAN WHO CAN BE WELL recommended, housework or washing at home. Can be seen this day (Wednesday) at No. 303 Broadway. Inquire in the Spa.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a respectable Protestant young woman; city reference. Call at No. 124 West 32d-st., third floor, front.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation to do chamberwork and fine

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—NATURAL CURIOSITIES—PHENOMENA, &c. AFTERNOON: PAUL'S RETURN. EVENING: ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.

WALLACK'S—THE COMPACT.

WINTER GARDEN—COMEDY OF ERRORS—LOVE IN LIVERY.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS—THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.

NIBLO'S—THE LADY OF LYONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

HIPPOTHEATRON—EQUESTRIANISM, GYMNASTICS and ACROBATIC PERFORMANCES.

DODWORTH HALL—ARTEMUS WARD.

IRVING HALL—FAIR.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Gen. SHERMAN'S Department continues encouraging. HOOD'S raid on our communications, so far as any military results are concerned, has proved a gigantic failure, and the miserable rebel has dragged his army into a mesh out of which he will probably only get by the loss of half of his force. On Monday morning at daylight, HOOD'S force left Lafayette, Ga., in great haste, moving south toward the Coosa River, with SHERMAN on his flank, holding the gaps in Taylor's Ridge. This country is very bad for an inferior army hotly pursued, being full of ridges, hills and small valleys. If HOOD gets away, it will be by the vigorous use of his legs. He has declined battle whenever offered, and will not fight unless forced to do so. Gen. SLOCUM occupies Atlanta, with plenty of forage and provisions. HOOD demanded, over his own signature, the surrender of Resaca and Dalton, and said that if surrendered, the white officers would be paroled in a few days, but that if the post was carried by assault, "no prisoners would be taken." Dalton was surrendered, but Resaca was not. Rome is all right.

Richmond papers of the 13th are received, but contain little news. In Virginia the new order, revoking all details and forcing every able-bodied man into the army, is being enforced with relentless severity. The *Examiner* says people talk about starving, "but they better starve than be overrun by Yankees." The papers also berate the War Department for keeping back that "good news," which it is believed has been received from HOOD'S army, and insist upon knowing it, as they admit they "need all the encouragement" they can get.

FROM EUROPE.

The Royal Mail steamship *Scotia* arrived at this port yesterday morning from Liverpool, bringing advices to the 9th inst. The continued successes of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah Valley created great excitement in Europe. English journals admit the influence of these victories, and concede that Mr. LINCOLN'S reelection is a certainty. An address to the President, bearing the signatures of one hundred and fifty members of the International Association for the Improvement of Social Science, lately in session at Amsterdam, has been presented to the United States Consul at that city, to be forwarded to Mr. LINCOLN. The great prize-fight between MACE and COBURN still excites much discussion. There is no prospect of an immediate settlement of the Danish question. The French and Italian treaty is not acceptable to the Pope, who distrusts VICTOR EMANUEL, and threatens to call for protection on some other Catholic Power, in case the French troops should be withdrawn.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Gold-Room fell ten ₩ cent. yesterday; the extremes were from 216¼ on Monday afternoon to 206 ₩ cent. There was a subsequent recovery to 209 ₩ cent. The Stock Market was much lower on the Railways in the forenoon: but a better feeling prevailed at the Second Board. Money easy at 7 ₩ cent. Exchange on London 109@109¼ for Gold.

The Live Stock market foots up 45,706 animals for the week, including 7,688 beef cattle, 140 milch cows, 1,508 calves, 24,707 sheep and lambs, and 11,733 swine. The supply of beef cattle has been very heavy, and the market overstocked. The receipts are larger than for any previous week this year, nor were they as great during any week of 1863. Good stock has sold at about the rates of last week, but the lighter grades have declined fully ½c. per lb. Medium to good steers sold at 13½c.@17½c., per lb. for the dressed weight, and the best at 18c., and in some cases above, while inferior bullocks brought 9c. to 12½c. The quality of the offerings has been much the same as for a month or two past. The market closed heavy on Tuesday, with considerable stock unsold. Sheep have arrived in larger numbers than last week, and on Monday were worth 8c.@8½c. ₩ lb. for those of good quality, and 7c. for medium. Swine are quoted at 10c.@13c. per lb. gross weight.

The registering of votes yesterday was limited, because of the general ignorance of the whereabouts to register. The boards sit to-day, also, and Union men who have not heretofore been registered, or who have become voters or have changed their residences since last election, should hunt them up, even if it does take time and trouble.

The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Campaign Club hold their first mass meeting this evening. Several distinguished Generals will address the Club, and all good Union citizens are requested to be present.

The Manhattan Union Club held their second regular meeting last evening in Clinton Hall. Speeches were made by A. J. DITTENHOFER, GEORGE P. NOYES and Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE. The proceedings throughout were of the most enthusiastic character.

The fall in Gold, yesterday, depressed prices of Produce materially, yet sales of Breadstuffs, Provisions and Cotton were quite limited. General merchandise was dull and unsettled. The Freight engagements were light.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, THOMAS KEHOE, indicted for murder, plead guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was sentenced to the State's Prison for four years. JOHN RUSSELL was tried for grand larceny, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. PATRICK RILEY was tried for passing counterfeit money. The proof was insufficient, and he was acquitted.

United States Commissioner OSBORNE committed to the Tombs yesterday WM. ROGERSON, JAMES NORRIS, ASA MARVIN, HENRY SELMAR, and CHAS. P. HELLESON, the parties recently arrested in Port Jervis and in this city, charged with manufacturing and issuing spurious postal currency. They will be examined in a few days.

Mr. W. H. WEBB, of this city, has received a dispatch from Naples, stating that the Italian iron-clad frigate *Re don Luigi de Portogallo* had arrived at Naples, direct from this port, making the passage in twenty days and twenty-two hours. Everything was in first-rate order. This is the second vessel Mr. WEBB has given to the Italians, both of which have made rapid and successful passages across the Atlantic; one in mid-Winter and the other in the Summer months.

The students of Yale College have organized a Union Club. At a meeting, held on Monday evening, eloquent speeches were made by Prof. CYRUS NORTHROP and H. B. HARRISON, Esq., and letters were read from Senator SUMNER, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and W. C. BRYANT and WM. M. EVARTS, of this city.

The Albany *Argus* announces the death of Rev. OSWALD MORE O'CONOR, for four years connected with the cathedral in that city. He was formerly a Professor at the College of Mt. St. Mary, Emmettsburgh, and was one of the most accomplished classical scholars in the country. He was born in England, and was first ordained in the Episcopal Church of that country. On acceding to the Catholic Church, he came to this country and devoted himself to the priesthood. He was about 44 years of age.

The Manhattan Union Club and the Unionists of the Eighteenth and Twentieth Wards, had large meetings last evening.

The Philadelphia papers publish an affidavit by FRANKLIN SCHWENCK, private in Company H, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, that he received his release from Belle Isle by pledging himself to vote for MCCLELLAN as President.

The Louisville *Journal*, states that since the first of January last, 2,918 deserters from the rebel army have been received at the military prison in that city, nearly all of whom have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and given parole to remain north of the Ohio River during the war. The number received during the month of September, was 444.

Gen. SHERIDAN and staff paid a flying visit to Washington on Monday. They arrived in the morning early, and left again in the afternoon.

Hon. S. S. COX was beaten last Saturday evening at Richmond, Ind., by a gang of butcher boys, who were hunting for a rebel officer, in whose company Mr. COX was understood to be traveling. Mr. COX was rescued by some Union citizens, who expressed their regret at what had occurred. To one of these citizens Mr. COX stated that he came to Richmond that day in order to be absent from Columbus in the evening, not wishing to be present during the jollification meeting that was to be held over his defeat.

Maj.-Gen. BIRNEY is now lying at his residence in Philadelphia, suffering from malarious fever. His physicians prohibit him from being seen by visitors, as perfect tranquillity is necessary to restore him.

The Mozart Hall County Convention and the McKeon Democratic General Committee met last night at their respective headquarters, and ratified the nominations made by each other, thus forming a union of the anti-Tammany Democratic County ticket.

In the *Express* case yesterday, the jury returned a verdict in favor of CLARK on all the issues.

The British Appeal for Peace—More Impertinence.

Governor SEYMOUR is made the recipient of a memorial, published in part by us yesterday, from some three hundred Englishmen and Irishmen, pronouncing our war against the Southern States a wrong, a failure, and a ruin to our republican institutions, and asking its immediate discontinuance. This memorial is headed, and was circulated by HENRY DE HOUGHTON BARONET. That is appropriate enough, for it speaks for British class interests. It is committed to HORATIO SEYMOUR. That too, is appropriate enough, for it speaks to American faction and sedition. But though the authorship and the trusteeship are apt, the memorial itself is not so. It is a piece of superlative impertinence.

The American people understand their own concerns. They want no foreign teaching. They can also manage their own concerns. They want no foreign advice. Their assurance is that this is a war for self-preservation. Their determination is that it shall be fought through until every hair's breadth of the republic is secure. That assurance and that determination are as much beyond the influence of the Old World as the sun in the heavens.

The English people—or, at least, the dominant classes of the English people—have chosen to take sides against our Government, and for the rebellion. In the beginning of the war, this was regarded with great regret by Americans, for they had no other than good feeling toward England. Honest and earnest efforts were made to change the English spirit. They failed. Our people realized the failure, accepted it, and resigned themselves to it. Since that time, they have been wholly indifferent to British sentiment. So far as respects the positive complicity of the British Government and people with the actual prosecution of the war against us, on the high seas, they have deferred the reckoning till they can give it their special attention. So far as respects the misrepresentation and contumely ceaselessly emitted against us by the presses most patronised in England, we care not. It is impotent. These gentry may befool themselves as they like, and rave as they please, within their own little limits. Our only demand is that they shall take it out by themselves. Let them keep their distance. Our people want none of their memorials. We mean our loyal people—these millions who are governing, and who will continue to govern this nation. In their name, we say to these intermeddlers: Back to your place.

Was there ever such impudence? We are told that "the Southern people are only following the precepts and example of your fathers and theirs." This hellish rebellion, conceived without the faintest semblance of a just cause, planned only for the behoof of human slavery, is styled the counterpart of that revolution of 1776, which was provoked, as all the world now agrees, by the most intolerable wrongs, and which from the beginning consecrated itself to the establishment of a Government founded on the eternal principles of justice and liberty. These people have the audacity to invoke the Declaration of Independence. That declaration sets forth that governments are instituted among men to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; it recognizes the right of revolution only "whenever government becomes destructive of those ends;" and almost the entire compass of it is devoted to a specification of "a long train of abuses and usurpations," against which all petition and remonstrance had been unavailing, and from which there was no escape but in breaking all connection with the British Crown. These Southern rebels have had no grievance, nor made an attempt to set forth any to the world; and so far from justifying their revolution on the ground that the Federal Government was destructive of liberty, they have, in the plainest terms, avowed that their object was to erect a Government, the corner-stone of which should be human Slavery. The comparison of this rebellion to the revolution is the foulest indignity to the memory of our fathers.

The memorial asserts that "the war has swept away your freedom of speech, your free press, and your inestimable right of habeas corpus." From Maine to Kansas, Copperhead stump orators are belching forth ranker abuse of the President than was ever before heard of in our political history, and we are told that we have no freedom of speech. Copperhead newspapers are strewing the land as thick as the leaves of Autumn with libels and provocations, and we are told that we have a free press no longer. One man in a million is refused the habeas corpus, on account of some flagrant act of hostility, and we are told that the writ has perished—told so by people who belong to a Government which has suspended that writ a dozen times during this century, and which did so for all Ireland only fifteen years ago, with the unanimous vote of Parliament, on the occasion of a rebellion that was but a musquito bite in comparison with the one now striking at our vitals. This is sheer insolence.

We are told that we may "find out, when too late, that the pillars upon which rests your republican form of government have been violently torn down, and that your own liberties have been buried in the ruins." This is the most insulting of all. It is arrogance in the shape of pity, impudence in the garb of hypocrisy. What do these people care about our "republican form of government," except to to hate it, and to do their utmost, as they have been for the last three years, to stab it under its fifth rib?

The memorialists are also exercised because we "have never been permitted as yet an opportunity of consulting in general convention, for the purpose of making known your opinions and wishes about the war, or any of the test issues growing out of it." Let them possess their souls in patience for three weeks, and they will be relieved. We intend, on the eighth day of November, to make known our "opinions and wishes about the war," in terms that cannot be misunderstood, even by the most perverse race of men on the face of the earth. Though it is said that there is a stupidity that baffles even the gods, there will be lightning next month that will strike some sense at least into the brains of those islanders. Let them squat in their fog, and bide their time.

The German Democratic Vote.

It is a matter of no surprise that the newly-arrived German immigrant is so beguiled by the word "Democrat." It is a name associated in his mind with determined struggles against arbitrary power; it is connected with long-continued contests in the history of his country against kingcraft and priestcraft; it has been baptized in heroic blood. All that there is most noble and free in the popular aspirations, is coupled with this name, so hated and despised in his Fatherland by the powerful and the rich.

When he arrives here, he hears at once of a powerful party, embracing many of the poor Irish laborers, called Democrats; he understands little of the questions at issue in our politics, and naturally he is immensely influenced by a name, and soon is linked in with the party, which he supposes to be the party of the People. The intelligent Germans, and those who have been the leaders of the popular movements in Germany, become almost uniformly Republicans and Unionists, on their arrival here; but the ignorant and the poorest are often drawn over by the Copperhead faction.

This ought not to be. There should be intelligent Germans who should go among their countrymen in the United States, and explain that the real party of progress and liberty, is the Union party. They should show them that the men in this country who correspond to ROBERT BLUM and GARIBALDI and KOSSUTH and other leaders and heroes of the popular party of Europe, are the anti-Slavery and Republican leaders here; that the true Democrat is the man who lives for universal freedom, and the equality of all men, before the law. The spurious Democracy of the Copperheads should be stripped off for them. They should be taught that men like SEYMOUR and VALLANDIGHAM would gladly bring back the old rule of the haughty Southern aristocrats, who aimed at the servitude of all the laboring classes. The German immigrant would never be in favor of Slavery, and he should be instructed that the Copperhead-Democracy is an intensely Pro-Slavery faction. All the ideas of liberty and equality and fraternity, which have inspired the German Democrat, are here on the other side.

No one can appreciate, like a German, the fearful burden on popular liberties, on convenience of administration and individual comfort, which arises from a "Confederacy of Sovereign States." His people have experienced for centuries the misery of the Southern idea—the independence of petty States. He has read of and felt the incessant wars for boundaries between the little principalities; he has seen the means of the people wasted in the support of so many separate Governments; he has personally experienced the troubles which our forefathers so much dreaded in the oppression of the large States upon the small; he knows what frontier-tariffs and custom-houses, what separate militia, and separate laws, different taxes and different coinage, new police and distinct tyranny mean, between one "Sovereign State" and another in a loose Confederacy. He could understand well the fallacy of STEPHENS' specious letter, with which he is trying to drive a wedge into the Union Party of the North. No one can appreciate like a German, the value of a Union—a true and popular *Bund*. For centuries the great popular striving of Germany has been in vain toward this grand idea of a Union, which we, having accomplished, are now called upon to give up by the "Coward's Convention" of Chicago. None in this country have sacrificed more for this very idea, than have the patriotic Germans of Missouri.

All this ought to be made as clear as daylight to the hard-working Germans of this City. It should be demonstrated to them that the only hope of permanent Peace lies in the absolute victory of the Union, and that an "Armistice" and "Convention of the States," would probably make war chronic here, and bring the United States to the condition of Germany, in the matter of popular rights. We fear a large German vote here, for the Copperheads, merely from ignorance.

Immediate and earnest efforts should be made by our German Unionists to enlighten the masses of their brethren in New-York.

Cotton—The Tremendous Lever.

The speech of Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, wherein he declared that "cotton is the tremendous lever by which we can work out our destiny under Providence," has a singular illustration in the latest returns of the British Cotton Market.

During the first eight months of 1862, the British market was supplied with 2,208,783 cwts. of cotton. This had increased in 1863 to 3,174,282 cwts.; and in 1864, to 4,670,000 cwts. The supply has thus more than doubled in amount from 1862 to 1864. The value of the supply has increased from forty-six millions of dollars in the first seven months of 1862, to two hundred and twenty-one millions in the first seven months of 186s.

A little more than double the amount of cotton brought into the British market for the first seven months in 1862 was imported into the same market within the first seven months of the present year; but the value of the current year's importations was as nearly as possible five to one of those of 1862.

Where did the supply come from? In the first eight months of the past three years, Egypt, India and China supplied the British market as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Egypt.....	£2,372,755	£5,443,278	£10,192,905
India.....	4,883,899	11,950,999	17,816,147
China.....	8,302	994,425	4,216,584

It thus appears that while Egypt, India and China supplied cotton to the value of but $36,000,000 in the first three-quarters of 1862, they supplied cotton within the same period of 1864 to the tune of $160,000,000.

This rate of increase can probably be best appreciated by recalling the fact, that the most reliable economists were wont to value the increase of the supply of cotton in the Slave States of the American Republic at the average rate of about three per cent. a year, or about the same as the increase of the slave population. Taking Egypt, India and China in comparison with the cotton-growing States, we can see what the productive capacity of a free and slave labor system might be. We do not say that the comparison, in all its points, is perfect. But we have sufficient evidence in the baldest statement of the case to show, that the civilized world will be dependent upon *no* particular social or political structure—call it a republic or a confederacy—for the great staples of international commerce. It is well that the delusion should be exploded. Whether the test is applied at Shanghai or at Savannah—whether it be in the exchange of teas for calicoes, or cotton for corduroys—it is well that the question should be settled now, and for all time, that a political community—calling itself such—cannot obstruct the course of commerce, the interests of civilization, and the progress of the human race, by making "a tremendous lever" for its own selfish purpose, of *any* product of the soil. We see even in this bare three-years' experiment what has come of the "tremendous lever" of the Confederate conspirators. Its application has proved the social ruin of several hundreds of thousands of people in the revolted States of the Union. But its application has not essentially retarded the commercial prosperity of the outside world. Possibly, Mr. STEPHENS, whose statesmanship is so loudly bepraised on all hands, will begin to see this before SHERMAN has done with Georgia.

DAVIS AND STEPHENS.—We have been favored of late with the views of both the rebel President and the rebel Vice-President. JEFF. DAVIS gave his views of the war, and STEPHENS gave his views on peace. DAVIS' speech was filled with complaints, and STEPHENS' letter is filled with demands. DAVIS could see nothing but darkness in the military situation; STEPHENS sees a "ray of light" in the "action of the Chicago Convention." DAVIS beat about him like a madman abusing everybody; STEPHENS is smooth, sophistical, plausible and inoffensive. The difference in the character and tone of the two utterances may be easily explained by the fact, that the one was an impromptu and heartfelt declamation, addressed to and for the benefit of the rebels of Georgia, while the other was meant for effect upon the people of the North.

The Election in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 15.

The members elected to Congress in this State are:

First District—WM. E. NIBLACK, Democrat.
Second District—M. C. KERR, Democrat.
Third District—RALPH HILL, Union.
Fourth District—JOHN H. FARQUHAR, Union.
Fifth District—GEORGE W. JULIAN, Union.
Sixth District—EBENEZER DUMONT, Union.
Seventh District—D. W. VOORHEES, Democrat.
Eighth District—GODLOVE S. ORTH, Union.
Ninth District—SCHUYLER COLFAX, Union.
Tenth District—JOSEPH H. DEFREES, Union.
Eleventh District—Thomas N. STILLWELL, Union.

In 1862 but four Unionists were elected; now we elect eight. Capt. FARQUHAR has overcome a majority of 2,934 in the Fourth District, and goes in by about 100 majority. The gain in the Third District is nearly as great. Two years ago VOORHEES had a majority of 2,481. He succeeds now by scarcely the odd hundreds he had then. The majorities against us is in the First and Second Districts have been largely reduced, but precisely how much we cannot say.

It would have been a great satisfaction to all loyal men if VOORHEES had been defeated; but the Union people of Indiana have abundant cause for rejoicing that they have accomplished so much.

CORRECTION.—The Citizens' Association has nominated as one of its candidates for Coroner Dr. WM. O'DONNELL, and not J. O'DONNELL, as has been incorrectly printed.

THE NATIONAL ISSUE.

Appeal to Men Inclined to be Neutral—Letter from Prof. Mahan.

Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND—*Dear Sir:* In riding down in a Broadway omnibus, yesterday, I found myself *vis-à-vis* to one of your most wealthy citizens, well known for the elegance of his tastes, his courteous bearing, sumptuous style of living, and his intelligence in public matters, both at home and abroad. In the course of a short and often interrupted conversation, he said to me that Mr. LINCOLN and Gen. MCCLELLAN being equally indifferent to him, from an equal want of confidence, on his part, in their fitness for the Presidency, he should abstain from voting; and that he knew many persons of his way of thinking, who would do the same.

Now, though no politician, no party man, never having raised my voice to give a vote, nor to influence the vote of others, nevertheless, the declaration of this gentleman, on his own part, and that of his acquaintances, thinking as he does, is to me inexplicable, in a crisis like the one in which the country now finds itself. If ever there was a condition of things, in any land, to which the law of Solon—that pronounced the man, who, in a sedition, stood aloof and took part with neither side, to be dishonored and disfranchised—was applicable, surely it is the one in which we find ourselves at present. Try to blink this question as we may, to dodge it, to get round it, we are still met with the alternative, war to the bitter end, for national integrity, lasting peace and the future prosperity and freedom of myriads of the human family; or, an armistice, then disunion, then a chronic state of war without, with anarchy within, then military despotism, a worse, if worse can be, than Slavery of the white race and the general spread of that of the black.

That men, intelligent men, thinking men, who, in their way, intend well by their country, who have even given largely of their means to sustain the Government in the great struggle now going on, do not see this thing, is to me incomprehensible. Why, my dear Sir, to my apprehension, no sunbeam was ever clearer. That any one, who knows, as I do, JEFFERSON DAVIS, LEE, BRAGG, BEAUREGARD, and other officers of like stamp, in rebellion against their former sovereign, should believe that, whoever may be elected President, he can negotiate a peace with the South, on any other terms than those of separation, and yielding to demands that must degrade the loyal States in the eyes of the rest of the nations of the world, and does not see this, is more than incomprehensible. Who are these men? Are they low, shuffling, tricky party politicians, who are playing a miserable game for the spoils of party? No sir; no. They are rebels, it is true; determined, desperate rebels; but with all their sins, they are acting earnestly, in good faith, for they are, however wrong, men of integrity in their way; high-toned, honorable gentlemen, of sterling individual purity. Their past lives attest this of them. It is useless for men to deny it. It is narrated of Lieut-Gen. SCOTT, that, on some occasion, when JEFFERSON DAVIS was accused of dishonorable practice in his presence, he replied: "Sir, Mr. DAVIS is a gentleman, a malicious gentleman, if you please a malignant gentleman, but of the millions that may have passed through his hands, I do not believe that the least particle of their dust has stuck to his fingers." No, these men are not playing a mere pecuniary game, nor a paltry partisan game. Theirs is the game of Lucifer—Rule or Ruin. No one ought to know this better than officers who have served with them. No one better than they ought to know, that these men mean what they say, and that any attempt at diplomatic overtures, which are not based upon the acknowledgment of all that is claimed by the South, would be derided by these men, and will only subject those who make them to their contemptuous sneers.

What gentleman, who, like my friend in the omnibus, are for playing neutrality between those who are for war alone, and those who are for peace at any price, hope for, in the future, I am at a loss to conjecture. Before the rebellion we were a united, powerful nation, although with only an army of some fifteen thousand men, and a fleet of a few vessels. Peace with the South, and consequent disunion, would leave us impoverished in population and in wealth—even were the loyal States of the North, East and West to cling together—with the necessity of maintaining an army of at least one hundred thousand men, and a large fleet, on a peace establishment, to curb the restless, encroaching spirit which has ever animated the South; even if these could prevent collision between us. But it is useless to enter upon this theme, the consequences of which all who are not willfully blind, or for sheer party purposes, have determined to coalesce with the South against the loyal States, cannot fail to see for themselves.

That any man not blinded by party passion or sheer selfish hopes that peace, at any price to the nation, will at least secure to him his possessions, does not see that JEFFERSON DAVIS and those who follow his lead in the aspiration of founding a great empire, with Slavery as a basis, to be governed by an oligarchy more exclusive and arrogant than that of England, inasmuch as they will seek to sustain themselves by military force alone, having staked their all in this rebellion, and made up their minds to abide the issue, will not concede an iota that shall, in the least, mar these aspirations, can only be accounted for on the supposition of infatuation in some one idea, or of stolid indifference as to the result.

Peace! Who does not groan for peace? earnestly pray for peace? But who, that has studied this rebellion, that has analyzed the causes that led to it, that knows the feelings that actuate the controlling class in the South, that has personally known the leaders of the rebel army, is so deluded as not to know that there can be no peace until the loyal States or the South can dictate it from some impregnable vantage ground. Until that moment arrives, it must be war, war, war. To talk of armistices, to talk of cessation of hostilities, to talk of diplomacy as a step toward reunion, before that point has been reached, is to hold out worse than false hopes. It is to propose to the loyal States self-degradation, national and political suicide, come from whatever quarter it may.

The question has been often put to me by excellent loyal men: But in seeking to obtain peace in your way, would you ruin the South? My answer is unhesitatingly Yes, if it is necessary thereby to save the nation from dismemberment. But I am not very credulous on this ruin theory. Excellent loyal persons thought England ruined when CHARLES I. was brought to the scaffold; others when JAMES II. fled before WILLIAM of Orange. All Europe thought France ruined when LOUIS XVI. was guillotined, and all the nobles either shared the same fate, were murdered, or went into exile. Many excellent persons in Maryland, and in that happy *dolce far niente* class in it and Virginia, so felicitously described in *Swallow Barn*, by JOHN P. KENNEDY, whose lives are one long holiday that live in so many of the Sleepy Hollow nooks that are sprinkled, so plentifully, along the shores of the Elizabeth, the Nansemond, the James, the York, the Potomac, and the two sides of Chesapeake Bay, look upon Virginia and Maryland as ruined. And, as they view it, so they are. But there lies the fair portion of earth called by these names; the soil teeming with fertility; the interior of it inexhaustible in its mineral riches; its rivers alive with luxuries, both of fish and fowl, that epicures purchase at any price; its climate unsurpassed by that of Greece, in all that makes brilliant, versatile men; and now, with the burden, which their forefathers called a curse, partly lifted off, are they ruined? In ten years, how many of the names, even of these excellent persons, now groaning over this ruin theory, will be remembered? In ten years from now, what a glorious tide of prosperity may not be sweeping over this everlasting heritage of a swiftly flitting race. I would ruin the South as I would ruin Ireland, by unloosing the grasp of the English oligarchs upon her throat; as I would ruin England, by forcing this self same small, selfish fraction to do justice to the working classes, so long down-trodden. I would say to the few hundred thousand wealthy slave owners, your reign is over, and call upon the white non-slaveholding population to create for themselves and children, those institutions which, in the Free States, have raised the workingman to the intellectual and moral level that wealth once claimed as its exclusive domain.

Look at England; what is she now, and what might she not be now, as the Stuarts fell or rose? Look at France; what she was before her great revolution, what she is now, and what she might be now, had that great political flood not have swept away king, nobles and feudal institutions. Had she not then risen up, in her unexpected might, striking, like a young untrained giant, wild blows on the foes that sought to dismember her, where might she not now have been? No, I have no faith in any ruin theory but that of the necessary anarchy of dismemberment. That would be ruin. That would be woe. That would wring a wail from every patriot's breast, more heartrending than the cry that arose from the enslaved Jews, as they cast back their last glance on Jerusalem at the Babylonish captivity.

Think of this, ye gentlemen who are for sitting with folded hands, and exclaiming with notable equability, whilst this momentous question is pending

"Tros Tyriusve mihi nullo discrimine agetur."

Remember the declaration, that to whom much is given, of him shall much also be required.

Very truly yours, D. H. MAHAN.

WEST POINT, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

Sketch of Hon. Andrew Johnson's Louisville Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 13, 1864.

ANDY JOHNSON, our next Vice-President, addressed, this evening, over two hours and a half, a large and most respectable and attentive audience. He spoke plainly and forcibly, dealt with facts and arguments in his usual powerful way. I present some of his telling points:

The great issue in the last result is, shall the institution of slavery control the Government of the United States, or shall the Government control it? Shall the Government control its institutions, or shall they control it? The disturbing and distracting question of slavery should have been definitely settled in 1820, but it was patched up then, and patched up in 1850, and in 1861 the Southern leaders would have no compromise about it, and designedly took a position which resulted in the defeat of the Crittenden compromise and the nullity of the Corwin amendment. All the talk of them and their Northern coadjutors, then and since, about compromise, has been sheer hypocrisy, a mere pretence to delude the people.

I say, let the Government go on, and slavery get along the best it can. Give me my country, and, if need be, let all else go. If slavery gets in the way, it must get out and go down. Let "niggers" go, if they get in the way of putting down treason. Before the rebellion, I was for sustaining the Government with slavery; now I am for sustaining the Government without slavery, without regard to a particular institution. Institutions must be subordinate, and the Government must be supreme.

Slavery is no longer a local, but an itinerant institution, going around just where it pleases. Slavery is demoralized and the slaves are becoming practically free. It is fast settling itself. Practical emancipation is the order of the day throughout Tennessee and Kentucky. As soon as law and order is restored and these States get out of the transition from slavery to freedom, black labor will be much more profitable to them than ever before. I pay my former slaves every week, and they work far better than they used to. Slavery is a slow, lardy, inactive, inert and wasteful system of labor. Black labor emancipated in all the Southern States, will eventually prove more profitable than it ever was while enslaved. These broad acres have been worked long enough by a few lords and great gangs of slaves.

Negroes, when freed, have got to work—must work; those who won't work will be subject to vagrant laws or an apprentice system, till they are educated to the idea that freedom for anybody of color simply means liberty to work, and to enjoy the productions of his labor. Let the negro have a fair chance and an equal start in the race of life. The talk about "nigger equality" is all humbug. I have seen more of it in the South than I have in the North. If the negro, as a free man, can compete with the white, he has a right to compete with him; if, after a fair test, he can't, he must give way to the white. In my opinion, freedom will not make negroes any worse, and will result in their advancement. I am for an aristocracy of labor, of intelligent, stimulating, virtuous labor; of talent, of intellect, of merit; for the elevation of each and every man, white and black, according to his talent and industry.

While in favor of the emancipation of the black, I am still more in favor of the emancipation of the white. There are far more whites than blacks to be emancipated. Thank God! the spell is broken, and we can now speak against slavery without being tarred and feathered. The decree has gone forth, and nobody, North or South, can stop it. The tyrant's rod will be broken, and all men will be free.

But the work is not yet completed; much remains to be done. We must come up to this question, and meet it at once; settle it now, and settle it definitely; in reconstructing, leave out this most and this only disturbing element. The basis and the living chord of treason in all the Southern States is the hope of a settlement by which they can hold on to the lingering system. The vitalizing chord of treason throughout the land is the hope of a settlement on the basis of slavery.

The *pseudo* Democratic party is the rebel party of the United States, composed in major part of the rebels and lurking traitors in our midst, who are as much engaged in the attempted overthrow of the Government as the traitors under JEFF. DAVIS. The point of its leaders and ruling members is power, and their intention is to give aid and comfort to JEFF. DAVIS & Co. and their armies. They are the allies and friends of JEFF. DAVIS, giving him all possible aid and comfort in keeping up the rebellion, in resisting the supremacy of the Constitution and laws over the entire United States. Their platform looks one way, their ticket's head another, and their ticket's tail another.

I know Mr. MCCLELLAN well. He falls far below mediocrity, a very nice little gentleman. When you try to get hold of and grip him, he is so small you can't find him. He's so little there's no place to wrap him on. Whatever there is of him is nothing else but what Mr. LINCOLN has made him. If any part of the war is a "failure," it is that part which was conducted by MCCLELLAN. Talk about failure now, when Gen. SHERMAN has penetrated the heart of rebeldom, and holds it in his grasp!

Mr. LINCOLN has proved himself a patriot, above all party. Whatever he has done has been to defend and preserve the Constitution and the Government. If he has in aught violated the Constitution, he has done it on the principle of self-preservation, to save the life of the nation and rescue the Constitution itself from utter destruction. His sole object has been to save what his country's enemies would destroy. Nations, as individuals, may be justified in doing technically unlawful acts to save themselves. A man may be justified in committing murder to save his own life. Mr. LINCOLN, as President and Commander-in-Chief, has done nothing that was not *perfectly* justifiable, and, in my judgment, constitutional. He has been strictly and eminently faithful to his oath of office.

Reelect Mr. LINCOLN, and this diabolical, infernal, hell-born and hell-bound rebellion is well nigh at an end. It will carry terror and dismay into the traitors' conclaves and the traitors' camps. JEFF. DAVIS will stand more terrified than did MACBETH before MACDUFF. Our armies will be encouraged and inspired, and our nation will be redeemed and regenerated.

Fight JEFF. DAVIS and this rebellion to death. The best way to have peace is to conquer rebellion, and to arrest and hang traitors. Not half enough of traitors have been arrested. All arrested should be tried for treason, and, if convicted, hung. This Government can't live while traitors and treason are in the supremacy. Conquer peace, and unless the rebels come forward and acknowledge submission to the Constitution and laws of the United States, confiscate traitor's property, and hang them for their treason. Make the Constitution and laws supreme, and treason and traitors odious.

PONTIAC.

VINDICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

Letters Concerning the Charge Against the President of Receiving his Salary in Gold.

THE CALUMNY AGAINST THE PRESIDENT.

The following are the letters of Judge UNDERWOOD and Cashier LEROY TUTTLE, alluded to by Treasurer SPINNER in his communication to Gen. CLARK, published in this morning's TIMES, upon the subject of the President's salary:

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 13, 1864.

Hon. F. E. Spinner:

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request of this date, that I would state the substance of a conversation with President LINCOLN on the occasion to which you refer, I reply, that in the early part of last summer, after the conclusion of some business at the Treasury, you desired me to take a little bag of gold over to Mr. LINCOLN, to whom it belonged, being the interest due upon Government bonds, in which you then told me the President had invested the most of his salary, permitting several instalments of interest to remain uncalled for, though he had been repeatedly notified, he paid no attention to the matter. I took the bag to the White House, saw Mr. LINCOLN, delivered your message, and counted the coin, amounting to something over $800. His reply was in perfect keeping with his character. He said he was in no immediate want of money; reckoned the Treasury needed it more than he did, and, therefore, wished me to take it back to you, that it might be used for the benefit of the country.

Pondering upon his noble example of patriotism and unselfish devotion to the great cause in which we are engaged, I obeyed him, and, as you remember, returned the bag with its contents to your custody.

How mistaken are his slanderers, in Mr. LINCOLN'S character and motives; but we who know him well would expect him thus to forget his own interests in his generous and disinterested labors for the public weal, and can only pity the poor and paltry imputers of sordid and mercenary conduct, which, judging from their own narrow and selfish souls, they really suppose characteristic of all humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1864.

DEAR SIR: For your information, the following facts, derived from positive information, are given, relative to the payment of President LINCOLN'S salary and his investment thereof:

The first investment of the President was in $16,900 seven-thirty bonds, which were deposited in the vault of the Treasury as a special deposit, in the Winter of 1862, and held as such until converted into the six per cent. bonds of 1881, in the latter part of July last.

The interest on the seven-thirty bonds was usually left uncollected long after due, and, in one instance, the interest was sent him in coin, which he returned with the message that he thought the Government needed the use of it more than he.

And on the 1st of August, 1863, a friend of the President came in the cash room with eleven Treasury drafts due the President, each draft being for a month's salary, making in all the preceding eleven months' salary, or $22,306 67, for which amount a loan certificate was given, payable in legal-tender Treasury notes, bearing five per cent. interest, payable in like funds; and, seventeen days thereafter, another deposit of $3,874 73 was made for him, payable in like manner. Said certificates were presented for payment on the 18th of July last, (nearly one year after date of deposit,) by a friend of the President, who took therefor lawful money, and invested the same in United States stocks.

The present investments of the President are in United States stocks, upon which interest is payable, the same as to any private citizen; but, unlike citizens generally, he has not heretofore had his interest until long after it was due, and then it was always collected by some friend of the President, who said the President would never collect it himself. Aside from the loss of interest to the President by his neglect to collect it until months after it was due, the single transactions of the loan certificates, considering his uncollected salary for one year, and the difference between the five per cent. lawful money which he received, and the six per cent. in coin which he might and should have received, will show a loss to himself of at least four thousand dollars. Thus:

Interest on say $25,000 for uncollected salary, from August, 1862, to August, 1863, on which he might have had an average of six months' interest, at six per cent, in coin...	$750
Premium on coin, August, 1863, say forty per cent	300
Interest on $25,000 deposited August, 1863, upon which he might have had interest until August, 1864, one year, at six per cent, in coin	1,500
Premium on coin, August, 1864, say one hundred and eighty per cent	2,700
Total	$5,250
Deduct interest on say $25,000, Loan Certificates, from August, 1863, to August, 1864, one year, at five per cent., which he was paid in lawful money	1.250
Balance	$4,000

The facts herein given will be verified by the oaths of several clerks, should a sworn statement be deemed necessary to refute the willful falsehoods that the President receives his salary in coin, and that he has his funds invested in other than United States securities. Respectfully,

LEROY TUTTLE, Ass't Cashier.

Hon. F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

Election Frauds Perpetrated by Gov. Seymour's Agents in the Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

The following statement is made by a reliable and loyal Union citizen of New-York, who is prepared to furnish the evidence necessary to substantiate it, if required:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16, 1864.

I visited the Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers a few days since, in my capacity as Commissioner for the election in the army, and found myself preceded by the agents of Gov. SEYMOUR. There I was informed by the officers of the regiment that these men notified the soldiers that they would take any votes they chose to send by them, and that those residing in locations which had not furnished their local tickets, could leave the inner envelop unsealed, and the person having the power of attorney could put the local tickets in, and seal it up for them. Before these papers had been taken away from headquarters of the regiment, and it was suspected that all was not right, when some of them opened their papers and found the Democratic tickets sealed up, in place of the ones originally deposited. I also ascertained that upon application of these SEYMOUR agents, the Major commanding the regiment detailed a Lieutenant commanding a company with his regiment to administer the oath to the voters, who did so administer the oath to about 400, of which number about 250 were for the Democratic ticket, mostly from the counties of Schenectady, Albany, Ulster, Schoharie and Green. This officer not being a Field officer, Adjutant, Captain or Commandant of a company *on detached service*, could not, under the Election law, legally administer the required oaths to the soldiers. His name will be furnished to the proper parties, and when proxies bearing his signature to the jurat, are presented at the ballot box, they will be challenged. Such votes, I claim, can be thrown out on this question of illegality.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 18.

THE BALTIMORE ARRESTS.

By order of the Secretary of War, a large number of arrests were made yesterday in the city of Baltimore, of leading merchants and others, for aiding in blockade-running, and in furnishing stores to rebels. Among those arrested in Baltimore were the managing partners of HAMILTON, EASTON & Co., WEISENFIELD & Co., CHAS. E. WATERS & Co., and of four other of leading houses in that city, and over 100 clerks in their several establishments.

THE ELECTION IN MARYLAND.

It is believed here that the new Constitution has been adopted in Maryland by a small majority. The Maryland Brigade in the Fifth Army Corps gave a majority of 692 for it. Besides these troops, those in SHERIDAN'S army in Western Virginia and at Point Lookout have not been heard from.

STORIES OF REBEL DESERTERS.

The mail steamer *Thos. A. Morgan*, from the front, yesterday morning brought up a batch of thirty rebel deserters, who have come within our lines during the past week. They represent the same state of things in the Confederacy as has heretofore been reported—scarcity and high prices of provisions, dissatisfaction among soldiers, &c. They say, also, that the Confederate soldiers who are daily coming into our lines are not the only ones deserting the rebel cause; that many are leaving the army and going back to their homes, they being satisfied that the rebel leaders are so closely occupied around Richmond, in Georgia and other places, that they cannot spare men to look up straggiers and deserters.

EXEMPTED FROM DISMISSAL.

Surgeon SAMUEL A. SABINE, Ninth New-York Heavy Artillery, charged with offences, and heretofore published, is exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, Series of 1863, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence had been made in the case.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY ISSUED.

The following amount of currency to the National Banks has been issued for the past week:..$1,861,200
Total to date..... 55,876,730

NEW NOTES.

Notes of the denomination of $500 and $1,000 have been prepared and will soon be issued to the National Banks.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 18.

FROM SHERIDAN.

A gentleman, who left SHERIDAN'S army yesterday, reports that the rebels reoccupy Fisher's Hill, on the left of the position heretofore carried by Gen. CROOK, and are erecting fortifications there. Our troops are in the neigaborhood of Strasburgh.

THE NEW LOAN.

The Treasury Department to-day sent off four millions and a half of bonds of the new loan, and will continue to forward them to subscribers immediately on the receipt of the certificates.

The subscriptions to the Seven-Thirty Loan for the last two days amount to $1,043,500.

SHIRKING CONSCRIPTS.

Many of the men recently drafted in Washington have run off or hid themselves. In view of this fact inquiries were recently addressed to Provost-Marshal-General FRY, who replied: "Drafted men who fail to report, and do not actually enter the service, are not credited on the quota. A supplementary draft will be made for any deficiency that exists after the present draft is completed."

AFFAIRS WITH JAPAN.

Information has been received here from Japan that our claims upon that Government are in a fair way of being satisfactorily settled, the Japanese Government showing an amicable disposition to that end.

CAPTURE OF A SUSPICIOUS SCHOONER.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the schooner *Watchful*, during September, at sea, by the U. S. schooner *Arkansas*. She pretended to be bound from New York to Matamoras, and having sprung aleak, (as her captain says,) was making for New Orleans for repairs. Her captain also represented that her cargo consisted of lumber and petroleum oil; but when the vessel was searched several boxes of arms were found, and the vessel was therefore seized.

MOSBY AGAIN.

The Superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, in a letter dated at Point of Rocks, Md., says MOSBY made a raid on the boats Saturday, capturing and burning four or five, and carrying off many mules and horses, and some prisoners. Many boats are there, but will not move until something be done by the military authorities for their protection.

Amusements.

The performance of VERDI'S "Ballo in Maschera," last night, fulfilled all the pleasant expectations that were excited by the first, and somewhat hasty, though agreeable, representation. Signor MASSIMILIANI was in capital voice. Signor ZUCCHI never sang better. Signora BRAMBILLA was a dainty page—as neat and tempting as an Aldine edition. Signor BELLINI was admirable. Indeed, we have nothing but praise to bestow. The performance was in every way creditable to Mr. MARETZEK and his company, and will, we trust, be repeated.

To-night, GOUNOD'S opera of "Faust" will be repeated, and on Friday, DONIZETTI'S opera of "Il Poliuto" will be produced for the first time this season.

A Card from Mr. D. H. Devoe.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In justice to myself and friends, you will do me the favor to insert the following: As an agent I have for several weeks been engaged at this point in filling the quota of volunteers for different localities in the State of New-York.

Having occasion to visit the front, while there I suggested to New-York State officers that if they had not been credited to any locality in their State, they were entitled to be so credited, and to receive the bounty given by the locality to which they should be credited, unless there should be some order issued by the War Department against it. Gen. BUTLER took exceptions to this, and issued his order and manifesto accordingly.

Now, Sir, the facts in reference to the crediting of officers are these, as I understand them. Previous to that time, several hundred officers in and about Washington—some even in the Provost-Marshal-General's Office—had been credited and drawn their bounties, and officers' papers had been there indorsed as creditable, and the State Marshals had accordingly received them; and all this without any agency or procurement of mine. This had been going on for several weeks. No one deemed it unofficerlike or dishonest to receive such bounties, and men whose reputation for honesty is far superior to Gen. BUTLER'S, were of the number that did receive them; and it occurred to me that if the thing was to be allowed, the officers who were facing the enemy in the field were, above all others, entitled to such bounties.

The State is unquestionably entitled to credit for every man it sends to the field, whether he be an officer or a private. The right is manifest, but the expediency of allowing it is left for others to determine, and not me. By a recent order, I understand that hereafter no officer will be credited unless he belongs to some new organization, in which case it is allowed—a discrimation unjust, as it would seem to me, toward our veteran officers.

Now, you will perceive, Mr. Editor, that nothing was done on my part which was inconsistent with my duty as a citizen of the State of New-York. For crediting officers I am in no wise responsible. United States officials do that business, and not I, who have never secured any to be credited.

Gen. BUTLER falls into the error that I was desirous of filling up the quota of the Twenty-fourth Congressional District, which, of course, was a mistake, as its quota had been filled for a long time previous.

As to the remarks of your correspondent, they were evidently made without being personally acquainted with the facts. Yours, &c.,

D. H. DEVOE.

Large Union Mass Meeting.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic Union mass meetings of the campaign was held last Monday evening in the hall corner of Broadway and 47th-street. The audience was addressed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JAS. M. SCOVEL and Rev. W. H. BOOLE. The hall was filled to overflowing, and hundreds went away, unable to gain admittance.

The 90 Days Without Eating Case.

From the New-York Dispatch.

MR. FICHETTE'S LETTER—WHO WILL DOUBT NOW?—We have received the following letter from Mr. FICHETTE, which, we trust, will settle the doubt entertained by some in regard to the veracity of our statement:

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1864.

EDITOR DISPATCH—DEAR SIR: Some time since, an article appeared in your paper relative to the extraordinary cure of me by Dr. ROWE, of No. 16 West Fourteenth-street, New-York, of sore throat and catarrh, which had nearly brought me to the grave. In a subsequent issue of your journal I noticed another article, from which I inferred that doubt had been cast on the veracity of your statement.

For the benefit of all concerned, allow me to say that the article is in every particular correct. For three months I was not able to eat meat, or bread, or any hard substance, all the nourishment I took being in liquids, when at last it was with difficulty even that I could swallow them. I had, and my friends had entirely given up all hopes of my recovery, as I had been treated and given up as hopeless by some of the most eminent physicians of your city and elsewhere. When I placed myself under Dr. ROWE'S care it was with no idea of being benefited by him, but only to satisfy my friends. My throat is entirely well, and I am again restored to health, and have since the 1st of August, been attending to my business, which I had previously been obliged to intrust to the care of some one else. With many apologies for occupying your time,

I am yours, respectfully,
CHARLES H. FICHETTE.

NEW BOOK FOR BOYS.—"The Tailor Boy," or the story of Andy, will be published at Boston on Monday, the 24th, next to the "Drummer Boy." This is said to be the best of the "Boy" Books.—*Boston Transcaveller.*

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

WOOD BROTHERS are agents for the sale of GOOLD'S ALBANY SLEIGHS. A full assortment of these CELEBRATED SLEIGHS will be found in our stock.

Niblo's Garden.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
Mr. WHEATLEY finds pleasure in announcing his engagement of
THE GRACEFUL AND GIFTED YOUNG ARTISTE,
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Commencing on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 24, 1864,
when she will make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE
in her singularly chaste and winning personation of
FANCHON, "THE CRICKET,"
—the Elfin heroine of Waldauer's great five-act play of that title—
EXPRESSLY TRANSLATED FOR HER FROM THE GERMAN,
and which has achieved, through its exquisite simplicity of story, its charming purity of sentiment, and its wild, wierd-like beauty,
AN UNPARALLELED POPULAR SUCCESS.

Fanchon, "The Cricket".....Miss Maggie Mitchell,
Supported by
A CAST OF ADMIRABLE POWER.
ACT 1—THE SHADOW DANCE.
ACT 2—THE ST. AUDOCHE FESTIVAL.
ACT 3—THE REVELATION.
ACT 4—THE PLEDGE.
ACT 5—GLAD TRIUMPH OF CRICKET.

For Coughs and Colds use Marshall's Pine Tree Tar Drops. Excellent. Sold by Druggists.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic—The best Tonic in he world. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Drug-store, next to Metropolitan Hotel.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup—Cures Coughs, Colds and Consumption. Sold at HELMBOLD'S Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, next Metropolitan.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup,
For children teething, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, regulates the stomach and bowels, and cures windcolic.

Church & Foster's Aerated Bread.
Works corner 34th-st. and Broadway.
For sale at all first-class groceries.

New Sewing Machines
To RENT AND FOR SALE.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway, cor. Broome-st.

The Miasma and Foul Vapors generated by the hot sun will be far more deadly to our volunteers than the enemy's bayonets. In the Indian and Crimean campaigns, HOLLOWAY'S PILLS were used in enormous quantities. They kept the troops in perfect health. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 38 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot. Soldiers, supply yourselves.

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MARRIED.

BELDEN—PATTEN.—At Poughkeepsie, Oct. 17, by Rev. Henry Belden, of Brooklyn, Mr. WILLIAM BELDEN, of New-York, and Miss LIZZIE PATTEN, daughter of Col. G. W. Patten, U. S. A.

GREENFIELD—STORMS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, by Rev. Dr. Howland, JAMES H. GREENFIELD and MARY C., eldest daughter of Henry H. Storms, all of this City. No cards.

LANE—BUCK.—At Pleasantville, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 17, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. Buck, ALBERT S. LANE, of New-York, and CARRIA A., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

QUICKE—MINTURN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 4, in the Chapel of Auckland Castle, England, by the Lord Bishop of Durham, assisted by the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, Bishop of Minnesota, Rev. CHARLES PENROSE QUICKE, Rector of Ashfirlde, in the County of Somerset, and ANNA MARY, daughter of Robert B. Minturn, of this City.

VAN WAGNER—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. J. P. Thompson, ABRAM VAN WAGNER, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and JULIA S. CLARK, of New-York City.

DIED

CUNNINGHAM.—On Tuesday, Oct. 19, in Pittston, Penn., WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, eldest son of James and Elizabeth Cunningham, of Irvington, N. Y.

CONNELL.—HELEN BARTLETT, youngest child of James S. and Margaret E., aged 11 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, from No. 5 Greene-av., Brooklyn.

DUNGLISON.—At Philadelphia, on Monday, Oct. 10, SOPHIE, wife of William L. Dunglison, and daughter of the late Aristides Monges.

GRIFFIN.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, THOMAS T., eldest child of Stephen and Jane A. Griffin, aged 6 years, 4 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of the parents, in Gleason-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, on 4th day, (Oct. 19,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

JOCELYN.—At his residence, in Springfield, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 18, CORNELIUS B. JOCELYN, M. D., son of Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, of Brooklyn, E. D., aged 26 years.

Funeral at Springfield, on Thursday, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—On Monday, Oct. 17, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Capt. William Johnson, of Hartford, in the 76th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 34 West 43d-st.

LYNCH.—In Williamsburgh, L. I., on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, suddenly, with disease of the heart, JAMES S. LYNCH, aged 51 years, 9 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 Washington-place, Williamsburgh, L. I., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LONG.—On Sabbath, Oct. 16, after a short illness, JACOB A. LONG, aged 26 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 Perry-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Bronxville.

LEEDS.—In Stamford, Conn., on Sunday evening, Oct. 16, JOHN W. LEEDS, JR., aged 33 years, son of John W. Leeds.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, Oct 20, at 2 o'clock, from St. John's Church, Stamford.

MCEWEN.—At Stratford, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct 18, ROBERT DOUGLAS, infant son of Robert C. McEwen, M. D.

PINKERTON.—On Monday morning, Oct. 17, MARY A. PINKERTON, daughter of James Pinkerton, Sr., in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 P. M., from No. 14 Attorney-st.

SEARS.—At Morristown, N. J., on Monday morning Oct. 17, SUSAN T., wife of Hector Sears, and daughter o the late John Gustin, Esq., aged 41 years.

Funeral service will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Morris and Essex train leave the foot of Barclay-st., at 8½ A. M., returning at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. Interment at Greenwood on Thursday.

WILLETS.—At Manhassett, on Third day morning, Oct. 18, JANE P. WILLETS, daughter of the late Samuel Willets, of New-York.

Funeral from Friends' meeting-house, at Manhassett, Oct. 20, at 9 o'clock, and the interment from Friends' meeting-house, at Jericho, at 1 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be at Hicksville on the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train from Hunter's Point.

WILSON.—On Monday, Oct. 17, ANNIE M., wife of David W. Wilson, and eldest daughter of the late John Franklin, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., at her late residence, No. 110 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

WATSON.—On Tuesday, Oct. 18, JOSEPH M. WATSON, aged 39 years.

The friends and relatives, and the members of Charter Oak Lodge F. and A. M., also the members of the Second Precinct Police, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock, at his residence, No. 130 Madison-st.

The brethren of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M., are hereby required to attend the regular communication, to be held this evening, (19th,) at 7½ o'clock, precisely, at their rooms, O. F. Hall, for the purpose of attending the funeral services of our late brother JOSEPH M. WATSON, at No. 130 Madison-st. By order.

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JOHN O. WATKINS, Sec'y.

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WILLARD'S HOTEL, D. C., June 24, 1864.

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FOR NOVEMBER, 1864.

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ILLUSTRATIONS—Pimo Indian Girls—Castle Dome—Gila City—Mission Camp; Corunnaism Peak—Antelope Peak—Mesa Tower—Scene of the Oatman Massacre—Apache Hanging—Apache Crucified—White's Mill—Pimo Village—Pimo Varsoma—Pimo Woman Grinding Wheat—Pimo Hampta—Pimo Widow in Mourning—El Pecacho—The Painted Rocks on the Gila—The Paintings on the Rocks—Casas Grandas.
AT HOME.
A CRUISE ON THE "SASSACUS."
ILLUSTRATIONS—The Collision—"Oh! we're Gone!"—Effect of the Collision on the Brig—The Chase Through the Fog—Blockade-runner Wild Dayrell Ashore—The Cabin of the Wild Dayrell—Attacked by Sharpshooters—The Admonition—Running on Shore and Burning—Boarding the Burning Steamer—The Purser—Putting Out the Fire—The Cabin of the Nutfield—The Drowned—Abandoned to his Fate.
ON THE WAY TO THE DIAMOND MINES.
MY SOLDIER.
EXPLORING THE MAGALLOWAY.
THE REAL COST.
THE DECLINE OF TRAGEDY.
LOST!
AN UNFORTUNATE PRINCESS.
MY REFUGEES.
THE CROW-CHILD.
WOMAN'S PROFESSION DISHONORED.
COUSIN ALICE'S GRAVE.
MY SILVER SPOON.
UPS AND DOWNS.
AUTUMN TIME.
AMONG THE SHEAVES.
With an Illustration.
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS.
CHAPTER I. Of an Educational Character.
CHAPTER II. Still Educational.
CHAPTER III. A Piece of Work.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Mrs. Boffin discovers an Orphan.—The Bird of Prey brought down.—The Person of the House and the bad Child.—The Dinner at Veneering's.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
ANGELS OF THE HOUSEHOLD. Illustrated.
FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Autumn Paletot—Under-sleeve—Corsage a Basque—Bolero Vest—Corselet and Collar.

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MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

MACHINERY.

ENGINE FOR SALE.—AN UPRIGHT DOUBLE Engine, just been overhauled; cylinder 7x15; price $1,000. Can be seen at the machine shop, No. 350 West 42d-st. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, dealer in machinery.

ASTROLOGY.

A CLAIRVOYANT.—M. C. WIDGER, NO. 162 Bowery, unveils the mysteries of futurity, on business of all kinds, prescribes medicine for all diseases, loose, Bombers, &c.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a morning engagement in a private family. She teaches the English, in all its branches, music, German, and French. Private pupils attended to. Address MISS WALTER, Station A.

A LADY RECENTLY FROM EUROPE, and educated in Italy, is desirous of obtaining pupils. She instructs in singing, piano and the Italian language. Unexceptionable references given. Address E. C. B., care of Scarfenburg & Luis, No. 758 Broadway

A LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, desires a situation in a school or family to teach English, music or Latin; location not so much an object as a desirable home. Salary $200 with board. Address Miss C., at A. D. F. Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway.

DAILY, MORNING OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady of experience and the highest references, desires an engagement. The English branches, French, music, piano and harp, singing, and the rudiments of Italian. Address F. W. W., Box No. 3,393 Post-office.

A LADY OF LONG EXPERIENCE IN teaching, who is well qualified to give instruction in French, German, Latin, English and music, desires a situation as teacher in a school or private family. Address Miss FRANCES A. EARLY, Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—IN A SCHOOL NEAR MADISON Park, a teacher, (lady or gentleman,) to teach some young boys how to read and spell, every morning from 9¾ to 11¾ o'clock. Salary, 50 cents an hour. Address, with qualifications, PRINCIPAL, Station F, Post-office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT FEMALE TEACHER for a school in Brooklyn. Address D. G., Box No. 155 Times Office, giving place of residence and qualifications.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as visiting or daily governess, to teach all the English branches with French. References given and required. Address Box No. 797 Post-Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, ACCUSTOMED to children, desires the position of resident or visiting governess. References given. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TEACH WRITing in a small French school for an hour or so in the forenoon. Address, with terms, &c., R. C., Station G.

MEDICAL.

A BLESSING TO EVERY WOMAN.
The only specific known to be always safe, healthy and certain for removing obstructions or irregularities of nature, from whatever cause, and bring on the monthly sickness, is the wonderful and infallible
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.
Price $3 and $5. Sold by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, sole agent for the United States, office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by return mail in letter envelope.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance calling or writing for prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor nimself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

CAUTION TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.—DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, deems it his duty to caution ladies, that his scientific mode of treatment in all cases of irregularity or suppression, is the only one at once healthy and certain in all cases, however complicated. He is consulted with the strictest confidence.
DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is the author of "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 1 Vesey-st., No. 18 Ann-st.; also, at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically cures Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate cases is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALKER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genito-urinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, who require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy, price $5 a box. Sold at No. 127½ Liberty-st., and 162 Chambers-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions; address Box 2,359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 61 Franklin-st. N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.
All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from the 1st.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS.....$1,212,850
OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.
All money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK.
No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.
OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
On MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 3 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will draw interest from Oct. 1. LUTHER C. CARTER, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8th-av. and 42d-st. Open daily. Deposits made now and until Oct. 20, draw interest from 1st Oct. Interest 6 per cent. SAMUEL NEWBY, Pres.
LEWIS S. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

THE AMERICAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING CO.
Registered under the Act of 1848, authorizing the formation of Corporations in the State of New-York.
CAPITAL ($1,500,000) ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Divided into (30,000) Thirty Thousand Shares, of ($50) Fifty Dollars each.
Twenty-five Dollars to be Paid on the Completion of the Subscription.
The balance due on Shares to be called by Trustees as needed, but no call to be made without one month's notice.

PRESIDENT,
T. A. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
(Of firm of Havemeyers & Elder.)
VICE-PRESIDENT,
Hon. CHAS. F. LOOSEY.
TRUSTEES,
Hon. DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
Hon. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON,
T. HAVEMEYER, Esq.,
CHAS. R. CORNWELL, Esq.,
JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Esq.,
WALTER GREGORY, Esq.,
JAMES S. L. CUMMINS, Esq.
SOLICITOR,
Hon. BENJAMIN WILLIAMSON.
BANKERS,
Messrs. HOWES & MACY.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
EDWARD C. KOCH, Esq.
MANAGER,
Mr. JULIEN DEBY.

This Company has been organized for the purpose manufacturing Beet Root Sugar in the United State Books of subscription now open at the office of Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall street, where prospectuses, forms of application, maps and samples of Beet Root Sugar can be seen and obtained.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.
The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS, OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.
These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the precinct terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

DIVIDENDS.

CLIFTON PETROLEUM COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
The trustees of the Clifton Petroleum Company have declared a dividend of one per cent, for the month of September, payable Oct. 31, at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.
The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON. Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.
A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

NOTICE—DIVIDEND NO. 3.
OFFICE OIL CREEK PETROLEUM CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1864.
The Trustees of this company have declared the regular monthly dividend of One Per Cent. for the month ending Oct. 15, and an extra dividend of One Per Cent., payable Nov. 15, to shareholders of record this day.
A. M. WOOD, President.
O. R. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 7, 1864.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MEETING OF the Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent. was declared, free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders of this Company, at the Continental Bank, in the City of New-York, on the 25th of October, instant, until the 20th day of November next, and after that date, at the Company's office in Cleveland.
The transfer books of the Company will close on the 15th day of October, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 26th day of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.
H. C. LACY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
No. 19 Broad-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1864.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and One-half Per Cent., due Nov. 1, 1864, on the Preferred Stock, will be paid on and after that day at this office. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst. and opened on the 3d of November.
A. BOODY, President.

UNION BANK, NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of five per cent free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on the first day of November next. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d prox.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT COMP'Y,
No. 205½ WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to Stockholders on and after Oct. 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from Oct. 3 to Oct. 20.
H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Central National Bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the bank, payable on and after the 1st of November; free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the 2d prox.
H. A. SMYTHE, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF MEYLERT & CO., No. 6 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved—A. P. MEYLERT withdrawing from the firm.
A. N. MEYLERT will continue the business at No. 6 Wall-st., as banker and stock broker, under the same name, and will settle the affairs of the late firm.
A. P. MEYLERT will open an office in the same building, No. 6 Wall-st., in his own name, for the transaction of stock commission business.
A. N. MEYLERT.
A. P. MEYLERT.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORBETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

PRINTING.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER-plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
MOFFMAN & FERRIS, No. 191 Chatham.

FINANCIAL.

EXCELSIOR PETROLEUM COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 6 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES AT $5 EACH.
TRUSTEES.
J. C. DAYTON, Esq., No. 107 Front-st.,
FREDERICK LACEY, Esq., No. 47 Water-st.,
SMITH FANCHER, Esq., No. 5 Water-st.,
C. HOWE, Jr., Esq., Brooklyn,
A. W. BAKER, Esq., No. 17 William-st.,
E. F. PATCHEN, Esq., No. 58 Wall-st.,
WM. A. FOWLER, Esq., No. 6 Broadway,
JNO. D. WING, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.,
ARTHUR T. HURD, Esq., No. 6 Broadway.
J. C. DAYTON, President.
ARTHUR T. HURD, Secretary and Treasurer.
N. B.—There is a limited number of shares in this company, for sale by WM. A. FOWLER, No. 6 Broadway, at $5 per share.

NATIONAL SECURITIES.
ALMY & CO.,
CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,
NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., N. Y.,
Receive SUBSCRIPTIONS for the 7-30 and 10-40 NATIONAL LOANS on the most favorable terms. The usual COMMISSION allowed to investors.
All descriptions of GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES BOUGHT and SOLD at market rates.
FIVE PER CENT. allowed on deposits, *which may be drawn without previous notice.*

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$2,500,000.
SHARES 50,000, OF $50 EACH.
DIRECTORS:
BATEMAN GOE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
DAVID RICHEY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUGUSTUS HARTJE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. A. SHREVE.....Oil City, Pa.
D. A. STEWART.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. B. WEIR.....New-York.
CONRAD REITER.....Venango Co., Pa.
OFFICERS:
President—BATEMAN GOE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Treasurer—DAVID RICHEY.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary—E. WESTERVELT.....Pittsburgh, Pa.
Superintendent—D. CORNELL.....Story Farm.

PITTSBURGH, September 28, 1864.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at their stated meeting on the 14th inst., took measures to establish a Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, for the purpose of facilitating payment of dividends, as well as transfers of stock held by Eastern parties.
Stockholders desiring to collect dividends in New-York, can do so, after first addressing the Secretary, at Pittsburgh, and having their names entered on the New-York books. Collections can then be made of J. B. WEIR, Transfer Agent, No. 42 Cedar-st., either in person, by draft, or by attorney.
The office and books of the Agency will be open for the transaction of business on Monday, October 17th.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE,
PITTSBURGH, October 12, 1864.
The Directors of the Company have this day declared a dividend of three (3) per cent. on the capital stock, out of the profits of last month, payable on Monday, the 17th instant.
By order of the Board.
E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

SHREEVE FARM PETROLEUM COMPANY,
VENANGO COUNTY, PENN.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$500,000
100,000 SHARES, PAR VALUE $5.
Subscriptions will be received for a sufficient number of shares to pay off the balance due upon the property and to furnish money enough to develop it for immediate returns.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE.
The property is situated on the Allegheny River, opposite the village of Tionesta, 16 miles above Oil City. There is no spot in Venango County more eligibly situated for extensive oil works, and none where there is so much good boring territory as upon this farm. Fifty wells might be sunk within 100 yards of the river. At Tionesta there are extensive cooperage works, and it is a place of considerable trade. Apply to
CHRISTIE & STOW, No. 100 Broadway.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1851.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

E. C. STEDMAN,
STOCK BROKER.
NO. 30 BROAD-STREET.
Special attention given to the purchase and sale of OIL STOCKS at the PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.
Oil stocks and Interests at private sale. None that are not desirable will be intentionally dealt in at my office.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 620 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE 7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed,)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

CHASE GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 1.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1864.
A dividend of One per Cent. for the month of September, has been declared payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct 31, 1864, to Shareholder of record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., TRANSFER AGENTS,
No. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, COR. BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, AUG. 19, 1864.
CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated, by lot, sixteen bonds, numbered as follows: 263, 266, 3, 459, 444, 552, 346, 387, 374, 230, 308, 167, 287, 476, 104 and 329, for redemption.
According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1864. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.
S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, Trustees.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1864.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	.....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	.....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	.....
ERIN	3,313	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
ERIN—Grace.....Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking.....Saturday, Nov. 19.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $125 in currency: Steerage, $45 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$132 50
Second Cabin Passage.....80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$112 50
Second Cabin Passage.....65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

The steamship KANGAROO, of this line, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Oct. 20, at noon, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers, at reduced rates, payable in United States currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....SATURDAY.....Oct. 29
CITY OF MANCHESTER.....SATURDAY.....Nov. 5
and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to
NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
Will sail as follows:

GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 12.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Dec. 10.
DAY STAR	Building.	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.,
From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.
The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,718, and the *Suwo nada* 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other steamers.
No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the
WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE;
LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;
as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.
LAFAYETTE.....WEDNESDAY.....Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON.....WEDNESDAY.....Dec. 7.
First Cabin, (including table wine).....$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine).....$70 or $80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class United States mail steamship
FUNG SHUEY,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River as above, on SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage with unsurpassed accommodations $80. No. freight received or bills lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green,
N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Nov. 7, MONDAY, Dec. 5.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

REGULAR LINE!
FOR PORT ROYAL, S. C.
The first-class steamship
MELVILLE,
WATLINGTON, Master.
Will leave Pier — for Port Royal direct, on THURSDAY, Oct 27, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
WHITNEY & HATHAWAY,
No. 52 South-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The United States Mail Steamship
YAZOO,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Will leave Pier 13, North River, for Havana direct, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO.,
No. 115 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE
FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.
The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.
Oct. 24.....OCEAN QUEEN.....SEABURY.
Nov. 3.....NORTH STAR.....JONES.
Nov. 14.....COSTA RICA.....TINKLEPAUGH.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.
TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.
Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $60.—The Steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. V. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite Steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the EAGLE, and leave on Wednesday, Oct. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY—From Pier No. 30 North River. CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, SATURDAY, Oct. 29. BRITANNIA, Capt. FERRIER, SATURDAY, Nov. 23. Saloon cabin, $120; Intermediate, $60; steerage, $100; steerage, $45, payable in United States currency. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP CHINA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The CHINA, T. COVE, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The Scotia will sail on the 2d November.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green

CONSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP HECLA will discharge, under general order, at Cunard Wharf, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., and *Scotia* on THURSDAY, 20th inst. Goods shipped at Havre for transfer at Liverpool to *Hecla* have arrived per *Scotia*.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

OPPOSITION LINE.
CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.
SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.
NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship
GOLDEN RULE,
D. S. BABCOCK, Commander,
On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon,
(And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,)
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.
For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 17 West, corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—CUNARD Steamship HECLA, Capt. MACAULEY, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 26th inst. Cabin passage, $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.)
On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)
☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.
Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.
This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.
H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. R. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M. 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.
Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.
A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhasset and Little Neck 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA reopened, under efficient military protection; no Indians in the country through which the coaches pass.
Coaches leave Atchison, Kansas, daily, for Denver Central City, Great Salt Lake, Washoe and California, carrying the great through mails and passengers between the Atlantic and Pacific States, connecting at Salt Lake City, with my new mail coach lines, to the principal points in Idaho, Montana and Oregon.
Through on schedule time.
BEN HOLLADAY, No. 84 Broadway.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.
J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD
Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE,
VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE.
THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT,
AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."
The magnificent steamer
C. COMSTOCK, Commander,
ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The elegant steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK,
ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
AT 4 O'CLOCK, P. M.
These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."
Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after THURSDAY, Oct. 20, the steamers of the Norwich and Worcester Line will leave their berth, Pier No. 39 North River, at 4 o'clock, P. M., instead of 5, as heretofore.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, SARATOGA LAKE, AND all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LOST AND FOUND.

UNITED STATES BONDS LOST.
Two 5-20 United States Bonds, of $500 each, Nos. 5,029 and 24,349; were mailed Sept. 15, at Hallowell, Maine, addressed to the Comptroller of the Currency, Washington, and they have miscarried or been lost. The public is cautioned against purchasing these bonds as payment has been stopped.
A. S. WASHBURN, Cashier.

$150 REWARD.—TAKEN FROM OPPOSITE Fulton Market, in Front-st., New-York, a CREAM-COLORED MARE, black legs and tail, mane nearly black, and interferes a little behind, with flight wagon, no top, Day & Son, makers. The above reward will be paid by returning her to the undersigned, at the ship-yard, foot of North 7th-st.
THOMAS STACK.
Brooklyn, E. D., Oct. 4, 1864.

LOST—CERTIFICATES ONE AND TWO OF NATIONAL WHITE LEAD COMPANY SCRIP; one for 800 shares, issued to Robert Rowland, and two for 100 shares, to David Newcomb, transferred to W. Heese. Negotiations of same stopped. A liberal reward paid on return of same to RICE & SWIFT, solicitors for company, No. 200 Broadway.

LOST—ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, WHILE going from the Metropolitan Hotel to 22d st., in a 4th-av. stage, a gentleman's POCKET-BOOK, containing about $45 in money and some memoranda. The finder will please return it to F. H. CARTER, at Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway, and receive a suitable reward.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, OCT. 15, A GOLD JOINTED bracelet, going from 18th-st., through 8th-av. to 23d-st. to 6th-av., through 6th-av to 30th-st. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 199 West 18th-st.

LOST—$3 REWARD—ON SUNDAY LAST, A large-sized WHITE POODLE DOG. Bring him to No. 41 West 24th-st.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at G. W. SNEDEN, No. 23 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston-sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture in suites.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the city to purchase cheap and well finished Mantels is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 15th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Cut this out.

THE TURF.

THE TURF—TROTTING.
FASHION COURSE, L. I.
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 2 P. M.
MATCH $1,000. MILE HEATS.
DAN PFIFER names b. m. LADY CLIFTON to 350 pounds, wagon and driver.
JOHN LOVETT names br. c. BRUNO, in harness.
JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:
1. For building a sewer in Morton-street, between Hudson and Washington streets.
2. For building a sewer in Grand-street, from Greene to Mercer streets.
3. For building a sewer in Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. For building a sewer in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. For building a sewer in Hudson-street, from Hubert to near Beach streets.
6. For building a sewer in Montgomery-street, from Madison to Henry streets.
7. For building a sewer in Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. For laying crosswalks in First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.
10. For laying a crosswalk in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-office.
11. For fencing lots east side of Second-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets. Also, lots north side Forty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues. Also, lots northwest corner of Thirty-first-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-second-street from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. For flagging in Fifty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
14. For flagging in One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. For filling sunken lots upon new avenue East, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. For filling lot number Two Hundred and Fifteen, West Forty-first-street.
17. For laying cross walks in Avenue A at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, in First-avenue at One Hundred and Fourteenth. One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, and in Second-avenue at One Hundred and Tenth. One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets.
18. For regulating Sixty-first-street from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:
1. All the lots on both sides of Morton-street, from Washington to Hudson streets.
2. All the lots on both sides of Grand-street, from Mercer to Greene streets.
3. All the lots on both sides of Monroe-street, from Market to Pike streets.
4. All the lots in Eighth-avenue, from Sixteenth to Seventeenth streets.
5. All the lots on the west side of Hudson-street, from Beach to Hubert streets.
6. All the lots on both sides of Montgomery-street, from Henry to Madison streets.
7. All the lots on both sides of Forty-sixth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
8. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
9. All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, and all the lots on both sides of the intersecting streets, to the extent of one-half the block on each side of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-second streets.
10. All the lots on both sides of Nassau-street, from Cedar to Liberty streets.
11. All the lots known as Ward numbers forty-nine to fifty-two, both inclusive, and Ward numbers five to nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and sixty-five, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets, adjacent to Second-avenue. Also, lots known as Ward numbers two hundred and ninety-three, two hundred and ninety-four, two hundred and ninety-four and one-half and two hundred and ninety-five, at the corner of Thirty-fifth-street and Ninth-avenue.
12. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
13. All the lots on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
14. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
15. All the lots fronting on New-avenue, east from One Hundred and Twenty-first to One Hundred and Twenty-third streets.
16. The lots known as Ward Number Thirteen, in block One Hundred and Thirty.
17. All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, One Hundred and Seventeenth, and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets, to the extent of one-half the block each side of Second-avenue, and the avenue lots to the centre of the block each side of said streets. Also, all the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets, to the extent of half the block on each side of First-avenue. Also, all the lots on One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, to the extent of half the block each side of Avenue A, including the lots on the avenues to the centre of the block.
18. All the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 18, 1864.

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.
All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.
Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."
FREDERICK HASSAURER,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.
WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the Bonds and Stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1864, will be paid on that day by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.
☞ The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commanding regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. 6 City Hall.
JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.
GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.
SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. O'DYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.
CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE.
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.
All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.
Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—COMMENCES AT 7½.
THIS EVENING,
INCREASING FUROR
over the splendid performances of
JOHN E. OWENS,
A "JAM" EVERY NIGHT.
NOT EVEN STANDING-ROOM!
BRILLIANT FASHIONABLE DISPLAYS!
CROWDS TURNED AWAY!
To avoid disappointment, seats should be secured in advance. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
Tom Taylor's great Comedy of
VICTIMS.
Joshua Butterby.....Mr. J. E. Owens.
The great Owens' specialty,
THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER.
Solon Shingle.....Mr. J. E. Owens.
Pronounced by the best critics of New-York
"A REAL WONDER OF DRAMATIC ART."
Lovers of Comedy will bear in mind that all choice seats are bought up days in advance.

THE HIPPOTHEATRON.
Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
GRAND PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING at 8.
MATINEE EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE,
BY TWELVE EMINENT ARTISTS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA ON HORSEBACK.
A new comic act by MM. SEAGRIST and AUSTIN
I AM HERE.
REAPPEARANCE OF YOUNG NICOLO.
New comic ballet pantomime,
LES QUATRE AMANT DUPE.
YOUNG CARPENTER, the Wild Horseman.
EATON STONE, the Rider of the World.
AND ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS.
JESTERS—Mr. N. AUSTIN and Mr. JAMES COOKE.
Admission: Reserved Seats, 75 cents; Boxes, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Box office open daily from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7; performances begin at 8.

WALLACK'S.
THIS EVENING,
AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
THE COMPACT,
a genuine and triumphant success.
NEW SCENERY, MUSIC AND COSTUMES.
Other novelties in preparation.
Due notice will be given of the revival of
ROSEDALE.

NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.
DEPOT, Nos. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY.
SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.
THE TOWN EXCITED!
THE PUBLIC DELIGHTED!
THE PRESS INDORSE IT!
THE PUBLIC PATRONIZE IT!
SIXTY THOUSAND PEOPLE MADE HAPPY!
SIXTY THOUSAND PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY TO THE DELIGHTED PURCHASERS
OF
SIXTY THOUSAND TICKETS.
In consequence of the
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
and the universal satisfaction given by
THESE GIGANTIC CONCERTS,
the Directors would respectfully announce that
THE SIXTH GRAND CONCERT
will take place
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 22,
WHEN
THE MOST BRILLIANT ARTISTS OF THE MUSICAL WORLD
will appear in a
PROGRAMME OF SURPASSING EXCELLENCE.
The sale of Tickets will be continued daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at
Nos. 542 and 544 BROADWAY.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
FREE PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT WITH EACH TICKET.
THE MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF JEWELRY
RENEWED.
PIANOS, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, TEASETS, BREAKFAST-SETS,
SILVER CASTERS,
ICE-PITCHERS, COFFEE-URNS,
A VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL JEWELRY,
among the articles
GIVEN AWAY
AT THE TIME OF PURCHASE.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
COMMENCES AT 7½.
"DICKENS REVISITS NEW-YORK."
FOURTH WEEK AND CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the Olympic version of Dickens' celebrated novel of
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
ADAPTED EXPRESSLY BY S. R. FISK, ESQ.
FARCE, COMEDY, BURLESQUE,
ALL IN ONE PLAY.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
Mrs. John Wood would take great pleasure in republishing the very genial and flattering articles upon the Olympic version of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT which have appeared in all the papers, daily and weekly, did she not believe that these articles have already

SOUTHERN NEWS.

How a Convention is Regarded—The Terrible Conscription in Virginia—Northern Cities to be Burned—That "Good News" from Hood's Army too Good to be Known—Mouthings of the Rebel Papers.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 14.

Future historians of America will pause, to dwell with incredulous amazement, upon the fact that, in this fourth year of the great war, certain parties in the North country proposed for solution of their troubles, a "Convention of all the States;" and further, that one, nay two, statesmen of the South received such project with favor and recommended its adoption—as if, in the midst of the Third Punick War, some maniac had proposed to settle the matter by a report of a joint committee of the Senate of Carthage and of Rome. The perplexed historians will strive to account for this phenomenon and explain it away, or make light of it; but all in vain. There stands the record—a great party at the North, lately the dominant party, and hoping soon to be dominant again, being assembled at Chicago, do solemnly announce that war having failed to subjugate the South, a convention shall be called of all the States, North and South, to settle their little differences! Let future ages make a note of that, and account for it as posterity pleases. * * * *

A Southern man, Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederate States, gives, or seems to give his assent, to the monstrous proposal, "To such a convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers." Mr. STEPHENS, however, probably thinks it wise, with some politic view or other, to encourage the idea, knowing the thing to be impossible. Perhaps he supposes that the apparent reception and entertainment of the suggestion at the South might act favorably on the efforts of the Democratic party, that is, the peace party, at the North.

Possibly the same explanation may account for the letter of Mr. BOYCE, of South Carolina, to the President, wherein he most warmly urges, or seems to urge, the President to meet this action of the Chicago Convention, "by declaring his willingness for an armistice and a convention of all the States, &c." "I think," says Mr. BOYCE, "that action (namely, the action of the Chicago meeting) demands a favorable response from our Government." And the honorable gentleman carries the joke so far, in his artful design of encouraging Yankee peacemen, as to effect a kind of enthusiasm for their noble idea of a convention. "Imagine," he cries, "this grand council of States in the act of convening, after the people everywhere in peaceful possession of their right to elect their ambassadors had done so. What a sublime spectacle! There would be nothing to compare with it in moral grandeur in ancient or modern times," &c.

Well, imagine it. Let us also try to conceive, if the human imagination can, this proposed august convocation. A very vast "wigwam," huger than the Coliseum, is erected with circling tiers of seats for myriads of spectators—for it is to be a highly imposing assembly; never was the like "in all creation," (a Yankee boast which this time will be true;) and as we have astonished mankind by our war, so we are to dazzle them by a peace which shall be the envy and despair of all nations. Of course there will be a mighty throng of ladies from the several States—for none have a deeper interest in the result, nor a more legitimate curiosity to behold so many men of immortal names assembled on the grandest occasion in history—up to this date. The solemn assemblage, pregnant with the destiny of a hemisphere, is opened. The heart of the vast multitude beats high, and its breath comes quick as the delegates enter. Arrive the representatives of South Carolina; they take their seats, with courteous greeting, beside the honorable gentlemen from Massachusetts, and the Bay State has, of course sent her greatest men. There sits BANKS, late Commanding General at New-Orleans, in civil attire, for all swords are sheathed, or turned into plowshares or steel pens. At sight of *him*, perhaps, one of our Louisiana delegates cannot but think sadly of his house and plantation sacked and burned on Red River, and his children shipped off and landed, houseless refugees on the bare strand of Pascagoula, by order of that BANKS; but he represses such thoughts; they must not be indulged on this joyful day; for this, look you, is a day of peace on earth and good will unto man. On the same bench you recognize also that grim, statesmanship-like visage of SUMNER, who formerly, in the bitterness of his heart and soreness of his head, termed us Southerners, the "sum-total of all barbarism"—he is all smiles to-day as he looks on his Southern brethren, for he says within himself, now I know that the Lord hath delivered them into my hands. Behold also the lofty brow of mellifluous EVERETT, who conjured the very old women of Massachusetts, if they could do no better, to stab us with their knitting-needles: and BENJAMIN BUTLER, whose wholesome discipline tamed the spirit of the New-Orleans women, and put a bit between the teeth of the clergymen of Norfolk. And now all eyes are eagerly bent to gaze, as through another door file in the proud Virginians, holding their heads somewhat high at first; but soon they look more humble, when they find their allotted chairs beside the representatives of "PIERPONT" Virginia, (for this, you remember, is a Convention of all the "States,") Dr. BECKER and General HUNTER politely greet the gentlemen from the Eastern fragment of the Old Dominion; and as the last-named Commanding-General is announced, there is a movement among the Virginia ladies in the auditory; they begin to inspect curiously, through *lorgnettes*, the jewelry, which graces the arms and necks of the fair daughters of New-England, seated near by—and fancy that they recognize certain chains and bracelets. Some may even shiver and shudder, and hardly suppress a sob, when they see the man who burned their houses over their heads, and can almost fancy they hear again the roar of the flames bringing their roof-tree crashing down upon the hearth. Delegates from HAHN's new "State" of Louisiana (some of them colored gentlemen) fraternally meet planters from the "coast," whose plantations have been leased to Yankee agriculturists. As Ohio representatives take their seats, spectators from Tennessee perhaps think upon JOHN MORGAN and his staff, with their heads cropped, in the prison dress of the penitentiary. Not a Northern delegate who enters but calls up to some Georgian or North Carolinian spectator the memory of desolated homes and murder-shrieks, rising from burning towns, and the wail of violated virgins tearing their hair, until, by the time the convention is called to order, the whole atmosphere seems laden with curses and lamentations, and the moan of a hundred thousand ghosts crying aloud for vengeance.

Then the parson rises to open the proceedings with prayer. But it is best to stop here, lest we verge on blasphemy—for what form of prayer will serve *his* turn?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

THE DEVASTATION OF THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 15.

SHERIDAN reports to GRANT that, in moving down the Valley to Woodstock, he has burned over two thousand barns filled with wheat, hay and farming implements, and over seventy mills filled with flour and wheat. This was done by order of GRANT, himself, commander of all the Yankee armies. It is only the execution in part of the order to destroy everything in the Valley that will sustain life. The fall work is still going on. Now, it is an idle waste of words to denounce this sort of war. We have simply to regard it as a practical matter, and ask ourselves how it is to be met. There is one effectual way, and only one that we know of, to arrest and prevent this and every other sort of atrocity—and that is to burn one of the chief cities of the enemy, say Boston, Philadelphia or Cincinnati, and let its fate hang over the others as a warning of what may be done, and will be done to them, if the present system of war on the part of the enemy is continued. If we are asked how such a thing can be done—we answer, nothing would be easier. A million of dollars would lay the proudest city of the enemy in ashes. *The men to execute the work are already there. There would be no difficulty, in finding there, here or in Canada, suitable persons to take charge of the enterprise and arrange its details.* Twenty men with plans all preconcerted, and means provided, selecting some dry, windy night, might fire Boston in a hundred places and wrap it in flames from centre to suburb. They might retaliate on Richmond, Charleston, &c. Let them do so if they dare. It is a game at which we can beat them. New-York is worth twenty Richmonds. They have a dozen towns to our one, and in their towns is centered nearly all their wealth. It would be immoral and barbarous! It is not immoral or barbarous to defend yourself by any means, or with any weapon the enemy may employ for your destruction. They chose to substitute the torch for the sword. We may so use their own weapon as to make them repent, literally in sackcloth and ashes, that they ever adopted it. If the Executive is not ready for this, *we command the matter to the secret deliberations of the Congress about to meet.*

THAT GOOD NEWS—WHY DON'T IT GET OUT.

From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 15.

There have been rumors circulating about the streets, and alluded to in the newspapers for at least a week, that there was intelligence at the war office from our Army of Tennessee which would cheer the hearts of our people beyond any that has reached them for a long time past, *could it only be made public.* It was added, that it could not be made public because the Yankees might thus get hold of it, and it was no part of our business to enlighten them on matters of such vital importance. So the news, whatever it may have been, was withheld, *and continues to be withheld to this day.* Why the Yankees cannot get hold of it without our assistance, we are unable to guess; and why they have not got hold of it, if it really exists, is a still greater mystery. Our opinion is, that they know fully as much about it as anybody in the Department of War, and that they would not be greatly enlightened by any revelation that department has it in its power to make. In the meantime, it would greatly cheer the hearts of all—citizens and soldiers, men, women and children—*to hear what it is that is so very good as to be esteemed too precious for them to share;* and we submit that, under the circumstances, with an enemy's army lying within a few miles, and constantly threatening to advance, *the stimulus of a little good news would not be utterly thrown away.*

We agree with the article of the *Enquirer* upon this subject. Published yesterday morning. It is bad policy to keep back good news, when there can be no harm in divulging it. So far from doing so, every device should be used to spread it as fast and far as it can possibly go. It cheers the hearts of soldiers and people. It makes them ten times the men they were before. It adds energy, and gives impulse to the struggle for our rights, nay, for our own existence, in which we are engaged. Spread no false news, but when there is anything really good let it come out by all means, and be spread as far as it can be. *We have need of all the encouragement we can get,* and it is not wise to withhold anything that is calculated to encourage.

THE NEW CONSCRIPTION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 15.

The late change in the control of the Conscription Bureau at Richmond has been valuable to the Confederacy. The Conscription Law is actually enforced in Virginia by Gen. KEMPER—It has been only half enforced hitherto in Virginia, and in no other State has it been enforced at all. It has been only another name for *Detail*—only a signal for shirking—for the manufacture of endless pretences—for "light duty," that is to say, for pay and no duty—for everything rather than entrance on duty. A new *régime* has been inaugurated in Virginia by Gen. KEMPER, and if a similar man could be found in every State, the world would be astonished to find that the "*exhausted South*" has a million of recruits.

At this period of the war it is useless to expect volunteers. It is useless to argue, to preach, to pray men to take upon themselves the duties of soldiers. The romance of the war is all gone long ago. Men apply the arguments and appeals to all others than themselves. To every one the operation of the law makes "a hard case." What is wanted, and what has been found, is the officer who can see the emergency in which the country now is, and who has the firmness to act according to its wants.

The revocation of details was one of the wisest steps ever taken by the Government, as the law authorizing it was one of the greatest follies committed by Congress. The existence of such a power as that to detail, deprived the Conscription law of half its virtue. The appliances which could be brought to bear upon weak men in authority, even if they were not cofrupt men, were such as to nullify the operation of the law. The only argument against the revocation of all details that we have heard, is that these detailed men are the producers of the country; that if the details are revoked we should all starve. Well, we had better starve than fall under the Yankee yoke. We had better starve than be overrun. We should starve all the same then, and starve as slaves, not as freemen; starve in the roads and streets instead of in our own houses.

But we shall not starve. Whether LINCOLN or MCCLELLAN be elected, the war cannot last forever, nor are the men now going into the army the real producers of the country. Of all things, the South has men in most plenty. She does not suffer from exhaustion, though she does suffer from Mr. DAVIS. The enemy has been more encouraged by his speech at Macon than by the fall of Atlanta, and we would be proportionally discouraged if we supposed that his representations that two-thirds of the army was "absentee," and none but old men and boys left in the land, were correct. But these are only the views of an excited imagination. Due allowance is made for them in the South, where the President is well known. The enemy assumes them to be exact and official statements; let him be undeceived by the stern reality.

FROM THE VALLEY.

From the Charlottesville Chronicle.

LOMAX (excepting IMBODEN's brigade) was on the main pike, and ROSSER, commanding FITZ LEE's division, was on the middle road, parallel with the pike, near the base of North Mountain. Each division was driven back, and each lost some artillery. Rosser's command fell back in good order. The enemy did not come further than Mount Jackson.

In the fight of Friday last, we learn that ROSSER fought CUSTAR's brigade. He captured fifty-six prisoners, nine forges, three wagons, three ambulances, and killed and wounded an unusual proportion for a running fight.

The Yankees told the citizens in the Valley that they would go back to Hgrper's Ferry, and thence send off the army of the Valley, forwarding one corps to GRANT, one to Missouri, and another to Washington.

BEEF CATTLE.

From the Brandon (Miss.) Republican.

Nine hundred head of beef cattle passed our office yesterday morning, and we learn there is fifteen hundred more a short distance behind. It would not be prudent to say where they come from, but they were large and fat, and had very large horns.

MANHATTAN UNION CLUB.

Clinton Hall Crowded—Speech of A. J. Dittenhoefer and Others.

The Manhattan Union Club, advocating the election of LINCOLN and JOHNSON, held their second regular meeting last evening in Clinton Hall. The attendance was large, and the proceedings throughout were of the most enthusastic character. The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. GEORGE W. VAN SICLEN, who, in a few remarks, pledged the club to the cause of the whole Union. After some excellent music by the Glee Club, Mr. A. J. DITTENHOEFER was introduced as the first speaker.

SPEECH OF MR. DITTENHOEFER.

We must choose between LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN—JOHNSON and PENDLETON—between Baltimore and Chicago. LINCOLN and JOHNSON were both born in Southern States—MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON both in Northern States. Baltimore is a Southern and Chicago a Northern city. We who have been denounced as a sectional party cheerfully support Southern men and build our platform in a Southern city, while our opponents, who have called themselves the national party *par excellence*, have constructed their platform in a *Northern* city, and mounted on it *two Northern men*. The party hostile to slavery nominates men born in slave States, while that which always favored slavery select as its representatives men born beneath the free skies of the North. Our candidates are *Southern* men with *Northern* principles—their candidates *Northern* men with *Southern* principles. Our nominees reared amid slave institutions, knowing that slavery is treason, pronounce it the *weakness* of the Union, the *strength* of the rebellion, and that either the Union or slavery must be strangled; their party can ride into power only on the backs of slaves. The last slave will be followed by the last Democrat bewailing the loss of his power, and rather than do without power in the Union the Democratic party will do without Union itself. The Democratic party could not find a candidate in the Southern States outside of the rebel armies, for the reason that the loyal Southern men are all anti-slavery, and as the Democratic party is opposed to crushing the rebellion, if slavery be crushed with it, its candidates were taken from the Northern States, simply because neither LEE nor HOOD could yet spare any Southern Democrat from the Southern army.

LINCOLN and JOHNSON were both for many years of their lives workingmen. Appreciating the dignity and utility of labor, their efforts are directed to the elevation of the laboring classes by rooting out a system that consigns the laborer to hopeless slavery. MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, both sons of wealthy parents, labor in the interests of the man-owning aristocracy of the country. Their policy and efforts are directed to sustain an institution that sanctions the right of the capitalist to own not only the labor, but the *laborer* himself. LINCOLN and JOHNSON, from an humble origin, have raised themselves to be *masters* of the slaveholders. MCCLELLAN and PENDLETON, from a lofty origin, have lowered themselves to be the *slaves* of the slaveholders. What a sublime commentary on the inestimable blessings of free institutions! A flat-boatman President—not because he was a flat-boatman, but because his mind was strong, his intellect was bright, his heart large and liberal; a tailor Vice-President—not because he was a tailor, but because merit, integrity, honesty and intelligence, fearlessness and fidelity to country are recognized and rewarded in men of the humblest origin. Workingmen, laborers, men of the North, granted that the candidates of both parties are equally in favor of the Union, yet the men who by their own vigor and strength of mind have raised themselves from humble positions high above their fellow men, and have always successfully discharged the duties imposed upon them, should be preferred to the candidates who, with all their advantages of wealth and education, have *failed* in whatever they have undertaken, and then seek to measure the exient of their failure by the achievements of others. Mr. LINCOLN has had years of experience in public life, and, in the midst of terrific storms, has safely steered the ship of the State. This man, it is insisted, shall be supplanted by MCCLELLAN, whithout the slightest knowledge of the science of Government, whose mind has been trained to understanding military problems only, and whose only effort at success in civil life was as Superintendent of some Western railway, where, doubtless, he was first instructed how *not* to stand on the platform. If "the resources of statesmanship" are required, where are they most likely to be found—in the experienced LINCOLN, or in rious that every apologist for JEFF. DAVIS, every man who justifies the rebellion, or accuses the North of having provoked this infamous insurrection; that every Englishman, who, in the language of Mr. BRIGHT, has preferred to see a Southern slave empire rather than a free and restored republic, is now in favor of the election of MCCLELLAN.

There must be "*something*" in MCCLELLAN or his history, which, even long before his nomination, made his name a rallying cry for every American or foreign friend of the rebellion. That "*something*" is found in his military history and his antecedent career. If, as a General of the Union armies, he did not lose the confidence of the *friends of the rebels*, shall he now be rewarded with the confidence of the friends of the Union? WOOD, VALLANDIGHAM, WICKLIFFE, the Richmond *Enquirer* and London *Times* demanded his restoration to the command of the Army of the Potomac, and now ask the people to elect him Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. Will any Union man assist in elevating him to this high, responsible and important position? Admitting, for argument's sake, that LINCOLN has not prosecuted the war vigorously, is it to be expected that the nominee of WOOD and the Seymours, the great *Retreater*, will prosecute it more vigorously? If the war, conducted by MCCLELLAN for eighteen months, is a "failure," will it be less a failure when conducted by him entirely and exclusively? The choice then being between LINCOLN and MCCLELLAN, can any one who desires the suppression of the rebellion, by force of arms, hesitate? But can the rebellion be suppressed in any other way, or rather, can the rebels be *ceased* into submission? Assuming that they will be satisfied with less than an acknowledgment of their independence, then only by admitting and conceding that the rebels have been right, and we wrong, for the last four years, by acknowledging the *right* of peaceful *secession*, in defence of which monstrous heresy this war has been waged by the traitors. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the most conservative and moderate of all Southerners, demands this as *sine qua non* before any negotiation. Certainly the fire-eaters will not accept less. Can we afford to stop the war and make peace on this basis? It will sow the seed of future discord, disruption and war. Instead of a Union, a league of discordant States will exist, with diversity of institutions and resources. The several States will detect in every measure of the General Government some pretence of acts of favoritism, and will fly off from each other for every fancied or apprehended wrong, leaving the national name and credit uncared and unprovided for, and with right of secession acknowledged there will be no power to compel obedience. And Mr. STEPHENS sees in the Chicago platform "a ray of light" that illuminates the dark horizon of the South, in lighting up the way which the rebels must take to succeed in wringing from us an acknowledgment of this pernicious and suicidal doctrine. Will those who now cry for *peace, any peace,* because of their sufferings or privations, because of the draft, because of the loss of lives, property or fortune, find more stability, security or safety, in such a league as required by the most moderate of Southern men as a basis of peace? Will this be a peace? Will they consent to such a peace?

No other peace *will* be made if a "cessation of hostilities" is ordered and "the *ultimate* convention is called." Extinguish the "ray of light," and the rebels will be thrown into despair and dismay. Elect LINCOLN, and an impenetrable gloom will hang over the *slaveholding* Confederacy. Isolated from the world, with a bankrupt treasury, with blockaded ports, with a decimated and vanishing army, with a broken-hearted and despairing people, there will open before the eyes of the Richmond conspirators the vista of four long years of hopeless war with the vigorous, powerful and unexhausted North, without a prospect of a "cessation of hostilities," or of the "ultimate convention." Before this picture, as hard-hearted, headstrong, self-willed, and ambitious as they are, JEFF. DAVIS and his Confederates will shudder, recoil and fly away. Accepting the stubborn facts as they then will find them, with the instinct common to the brute creation, they will submit rather than attempt to dash out their brains against the stone wall built by the hearts and affections of the people around the Union.

At the conclusion of Mr. DITTENHOEFER's remarks, which were frequently interrupted by applause, the Glee Club sang "Rally Round the Flag, Boys." The next speaker introduced was Mr. GEORGE F. NOYES, who eloquently addressed the audience at some length. He paid a high tribute to the army and navy, severely criticised the conduct of Gen. MCCLELLAN during his campaigns, and spoke of the reelection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a foregone conclusion. Mr. NOYES was followed by Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE, when the meeting adjourned.

Democratic Union Association.

A meeting of the Democratic Union Association was held last evening at the hall corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and Mr. JOHN PYNE was appointed as Chairman for the evening. After a short speech, he introduced as the first speaker of the evening,

HON. SANDFORD E. CHURCH,

Who said that although entirely unprepared, and much occupied with other engagements, he had consented to speak. What we now need is, an entire change of Government. He believed that four years more of ABRAHAM LINCOLN's Government would ruin this country, and for that reason he would use his every effort to overthrow this Administration. Why is it, he asked, that we are no nearer a peace than when Fort Sumter was fired upon? Because the policy of the Administration was entirely wrong, and if it was continued, neither our children, nor our children's children would ever see this Union restored. The Administration had made many promises but had not fulfilled them. He spoke very bitterly against such portions of the Baltimore platform as demand the unconditional surrender of the rebels and the destruction of slavery, and characterized this as an abolition and inhuman war, and now that there was no longer any necessity for concealing it, it was so openly carried out. The Southern people had as good a right to overturn this Government as the Northern people, and when ABRAHAM LINCOLN and his Administration sought to act against the Constitution, they stood in the same position as the people of the South. [Immense applause.] He did not believe it possible for twenty nor fifty millions of people to subjugate eight millions of people. We might destroy their armies and their navies and their arsenals and burn their barns, but then they would not be subjugated nor brought to terms of unconditional surrender. Such a thing had never been known in the history of the world. It would take more soldiers to keep these people in subjugation after they had been subjugated and their armies destroyed than were originally called out to suppress this rebellion, and that was a military despotism, and while we were waiting for that, all the people of the North would be under the iron heel of this despotism. If one were to visit the camps of our soldiers in the South, he would find thousands of poor, miserable, half-starved negroes, anxious to return to their old plantations and their old masters. If this war continued miscegenation would follow, and we would necessarily be obliged to take these blacks into our homes and families, for our good, though perhaps for their injury. Every intelligent Republican with whom he had talked acknowledged that ABRAHAM LINCOLN was incompetent and that his course was wrong, and yet they sustained him. It was most astonishing. He could not see why any one could object to GEORGE H. PENDLETON; his actions and his records were the same as the records and position of GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. He wished a moment to look at the prospects of the contest. He believed in the power of the people. He knew the trickery and treachery which would be used by the Administration to deceive the poor man and cheat the soldier out of his vote. They would use their power and grind out their greenbacks, which, thank God, were worth only forty cents on the dollar, and which would be worth less if ABRAHAM LINCOLN was kept in power. But he believed the people would overthrow it all. He counted up the votes of the different States, and proved beyond all question of a doubt, that not only would GEO. B. MCCLELLAN be elected, but he would also be elected by a fearful majority. He continued in this strain for some time, denouncing the actions of the Administration, and urging the people to do all in their power to alter it.

He was followed by Mr. JAMES GALLATIN, who spoke at some length, after which the meeting adjourned.

"The Strong Band."

A National Convention of the "Strong Band" has been in session at Clinton Hall for the past three days, attending to business of the Order. The following resolutions, offered by Gen. WILSON, of Illinois, were unanimously passed:

Resolved, That this convention has witnessed, with the greatest satisfaction, the powerful, persistent and patriotic efforts of the present Administration for crushing out this rebellion, perpetuating the Union, and sustaining and enforcing the laws; and while we congratulate the country on the success that has attended those efforts, and the reasonable probability that they will soon finally triumph, we earnestly appeal to every loyal citizen to unite with us in an earnest and cordial support of those efforts.

Resolved, That we regard peace, at the expense of the Union and the supremacy of the laws, as the greatest possible national calamity; and those who are in favor of that measure, as traitors to their country, and unworthy the rights of freemen.

Resolved, therefore, That we earnestly recommend to all our comrades, in every section, and all other loyal citizens, to labor, with all the power of their mind and body, for the reelection of our present Chief Magistrate, and for the defeat and overthrow of the enemies and opponents of our country, assuring them of the same success that has attended the noble efforts of our comrades in the recent election in Indiana.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Leasing of Piers.

Comptroller BRENNAN yesterday sold at auction, at the City Hall, the use of five different piers on the North River, each for a period of ten years from the 1st of November ensuing. Four of the piers were rented out on leases, extending to next May, but the lessees relinquished their claims, to have an opportunity of bidding anew for the leases at the long term of years. The result will be highly favorable to the city, as the new prices are largely in excess of the old rates, and, instead of the city guaranteeing repairs, as heretofore, the lessees are to attend to them at their own expense, and also the dredging. This arrangement is an entirely new feature in such leases.

The first pier put up was No. 21, on the North River, which was leased last May for $5,500 per year; it brought $8,500 per year.

The pier foot of Watts-street, which has been used by the Corporation, and which will require a large expenditure to be put in proper condition for a steamboat landing, was secured by the People's Steamboat Company, at the high price of $10,000 per year. It is estimated that it will take $30,000 to repair the pier, and do the dredging necessary to enable the large Albany steamers of this company to land there safely.

Pier No. 45, North River, at the foot of Charlton-street, that is bringing $4,500 per annum, was struck off at $7,500.

Pier No. 46, North River, foot of King-street, which now brings $3,700 per year, sold for $9,300.

Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Houston-street, now bringing $3,700 per year, was knocked off at $9,000.

At the increased prices, the revenue from the rental of these piers—those re-leased—will be almost 50 per cent. above the prices now paid.

Citizens' Association of the First Assembly District.

At a Convention of delegates of the First Assembly District held at No. 28 GREENWICH street, in pursuance of a call made by the Citizens' Association of New-York, Mr. JAMES G. NOE of the Third Ward received the unanimous nomination as candidate for Assembly for the First Assembly District.

SAMUEL HOUGHTALING, Chairman.
LUKE KERRIGAN, EUGENE O'SHEA, } Secretaries.

Democratic Nomination for County Clerk.

The Mozart, McKeon and German Central County Conventions last night nominated unanimously WILLIAM C. CONNER for County Clerk, in place of BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, who declined. "Money makes the mare go."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNION MASS MEETING THIS EVENING.—The Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Union Club hold their first mass meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening. As this club is mainly composed of veteran officers and soldiers, it is expected to be a grand reunion of all our citizens who have seen service. The stage has been decorated in an original manner, with military trophies, flags, &c., and the most eminent Generals now in this City will be present and address the meeting. All Union citizens are invited to attend.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—Our readers will notice that the boats of the Fall River Line are advertised to sail from and after to-morrow at 4 instead of 5 o'clock. The many changes made by the enterprising manager, Mr. LITTLEFIELD, are already apparent in the increased facilities afforded the patrons of the route. The steamers *Metropolis* and *Empire State* comprise the working line, and for speed, safety and comfort they are unsurpassed.

IRON-CLAD LAUNCH.—Light-draft monitor *Nauhuc*, from PERRIN'S Union Iron Works Yard, foot of North Seventh and Eighth streets, Williamsburgh, Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 11:30 A. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

NOMINATION FOR THE FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, NEW-JERSEY.—The delegates to the Democratic Congressional for the District, New-Jersey comprising Hudson County and the City of Newark, assembled at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of putting in nomination a candidate for Congress. After the organization the convention proceeded to make nominations as follows, it being conceded that Hudson County was entitled to the nominee:—Gen. E. R. V. WRIGHT, Hon. THEODORE F. RANDOLPH and AUGUSTUS A. HARDENBERGH. Gen. WRIGHT was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being as follows:—Gen. WRIGHT, 73 votes; Mr. RANDOLPH, 37 and Mr. HARDENBERGH, 7.

Evening Exchange.

$10,000	Amer. Gold	209	200	Cleve. & Pitts. x-d	100¾
40,000	do	209¾	100	Cl. & Tol., x-d	b10 109
100	Erie R	98	100	Chi. & N.W.R	91⅜
1900	do	97⅝	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr	75½
100	do	s3 97½	100	P.Ft.W. & C	96⅛
100	Hud. Riv. R	122¾	200	Cum. Coal	52¾
100	do	122¾	200	do	52¾
100	do	b10 123¼	500	do	53
200	Reading R	122	100	do	53¼
100	Mich. Cen. R	122¾	200	Cen. Coal Co	60
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	67¾	300	do	59
800	do	b3 67¾	200	Mar. Min. Co	s3 32½
200	Ill. Cen. R	118½			

[Advertisement.]
WINDOW SHADES
FOR STORES OR DWELLINGS,
Manufactured by
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
Dr. W. H. Gregg:
DEAR SIR,—I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostrate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.
It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend everybody suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constitution Water.
RICHARD LUSH.
Sergeant Ninth Ward Police.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.
Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]
REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS vote the same ticket when the merits of KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE are canvassed; both unanimously in its favor. For sale by all grocers, at 28 cents per lb. General Depot, No. 164 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
A great reduction in the prices of English carpets, oil cloths, drugget, window shades, table covers, &c., at the original HIRAM ANDERSON'S. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]
A HOUSEHOLD CONVENIENCE—PERRY'S Japanese Boot and Shoe Polish. Ask your shoemaker for it.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Hecla, from Liverpool—Capt. Crowley Mr. Langton.
In schooner Vigilant, from Nassau, N. P.—Mr. Gray, Capt. Gray, Capt. Welsh, Mr. Fennell.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 14 | Sun sets..... 5 16 | Moon rises. 8 55
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 10 28 | Gov. Island..11 17 | Hell Gate..12 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

Cleared.

Steamship China, Cook. E. Cunard.
Steamers Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, —; Fannie, Smith, Philadelphia.
Ships Gorilla, (Br.,) Drysdale, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Trimountain. Stouffer, New-Orleans, Chas. Carver.
Barks Bertha, (Hamb.,) Leebman, Bremen, Ganells & Meyer; Wilhelm, (Hanov.,) Stoke, Genoa, Ruger Bros.; Live Oak, (Br.,) Mitchell, Matamoros, E. A. Hasy & Co.; E. Wright, Jr., Mincken, Philadelphia.
Brigs Keoka, (Br.,) Brown, Demarara, J. Leaycraft; Henrietta, (Br.,) Hodsden, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; John Leighton, Leighton, Alexandria, —; Orinoco, (Br.,) Elderton, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Alice Franklin, (Br.,) Brown, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.
Schrs. Adele, Davis, Boston, G. Wheelwright & Co.; Hannah, Wall, Washington, L. Kenny; Emily, Hutchings, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Satella, Kelly, Alexandria, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Rossway, (Br.,) McKay, St. Pierre, Mar., D. R. De Wolf; Golden Eagle, Whittemore, Baltimore, Baker & Dayton; R. H. Perkins, Lane, Gloucester, H. W. Louis.

Arrived.

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Oct. 8, and Queenstown 9th, at 4:30 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 9th inst., 8:50 A. M., passed steamship Arabia, bound to Liverpool. 10th, lat. 51 34, lon. 14 58, passed a bark-rigged screw steamer, bound E. 17th, lat. 41 19, lon. 65 58, passed steamship Teutonia, bound W.; same day, passed a bark-rigged steamer, bound W.; same day, steamship Hecla, bound W.
Steamship Hecla, (Br.,) Macauley, Liverpool 4th and Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 535 passengers to E. Cunard; was detained at Halifax 31 hours; left that place at 4 P. M. 15th. 9th, lat. 50 13, lon. 35 15, passed Br. ship Ailsa, bound E. 12th, lat. 45 15, lon. 55 40, passed Br. ship Kaffir, bound W.
U. S. steam transport Albany, Desisles, Morehead City, N. C., Oct. 14, via Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. D. reports the steamer Aphrodite a total loss.
U. S. steam transport Cumbria, Marshman, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
U. S. steam transport Detroit, Wilcox, Washington 48 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.
Steamship Empire, Dobbins, Washington, 56 hours, with mdse. to James Hand.
Hospital steamer George Leary, Denning, Fortress Monroe 21 hours, with 228 sick and wounded soldiers to Medical Director.
Bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Santa Cruz 23 ds., with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.
Bark Jennie Ellingwood, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Ellingwood, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.
Schr. Tunis Bodine, Castner, Cold Spring.
Schr. Abm. Osborn, Perry, Albany for Stonington.
Schr. Vermilion, Davis, Fort Jefferson.
Schr. Wilson Crawford, Grey, Matamoras 36 ds., in ballast, to J. E. Eaton.
Schr. Vigilant, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Knowles, Nassau 15 ds., with salt, &c., to Hutchinson & Co.
BELOW—Bark Canada, of Yarmouth, N. F.; brig Elizabeth; schrs. Stephen G. Hart, of St. George, from Cape Breton.
WIND—Sunset, S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamers North America, Scott.
Barks C. S. Brown, Xanthe.
Brigs Levant, Union, Ann, Romulus, Colone.
Schrs. Moonlight, Margaret Hunter.

Miscellaneous.

DISASTER.—A telegram dated Sydney, C. B., 15th, states that during a heavy southeast gale on that day, barks Champion, of Eastport; Laura Ross, of Belfast; and brig Oneap, (new,) were all totally wrecked at Cow Bay. The latter was loaded with coal. The brig West, of Mystic, Conn., was driven ashore in the same gale, but will be got off.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 18—Arr. barks Amy, Port-au-Praya; brigs M. Shepard, Truxillo; Marshall Dutch, Philadelphia; Edwin, Newburgh; Rockingham, Philadelphia; Katadilm, New-York; schr. Marietta, New-York.
PORTLAND, Oct. 17.—Arr. brigs Caprera, Hichborn, Turk's Island; Golden Head, Packard, New-York; schr. Isaac C. Eerts, Gray, do.
Cld. brig O. C. Cleary, Parker, Matanzas; schr. Wm. Arthur, Alexandria; Ocean Ranger, Holland, Damariscotta.
BALTIMORE, Oct. 18—Cld. ship Antwerpen, (Belg.,) Rotterdam; schrs. Harmonious, Nickerson, Halifax; James H. Leguaine, French, New-York; sloop Oak, do.
ST. JOHN, N. B.—Arr. ship Portland, (new,) Curtis, Newburyport.

Foreign Ports.

[PER SCOTIA.]

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 9.
Arr. from New-York, Clara Baltyan, at Woosung.
Arr. from San Francisco, Poland, at Woosung; Ceres, at Hong Kong.
MEM.—The steamer Che-Kiang was totally burnt near Hankow.
The ship Belvidere, from San Francisco, for Hong Kong, was spoken Aug. 12, dismantled in a typhoon. She was rigging jury-masts.
At Loderham, Sweden, ship Linda, (of New-York,) ldg. for Australia, on the 23d ult., was totally destroyed by fire.

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PETROLEUM OIL STOCKS,
THAT ARE PAYING
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RICHARDS KINGSLAND.
Office No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.

Also, Maps, Prospectus, and full particulars given.

AS